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Iran suspends oil supplies to Japan

TOKYO, April 21. (Agencies) — Iran Monday suspended oil shipments to Japan because of its refusal to meet Tehran's demand for higher prices, a leading Japanese trading company said.

A spokesman for Mitsubishi Corporation said it had been notified by its representatives in Tehran that the National Iranian Oil Company (NIOC) had refused to permit loading of tankers bound for Japan, which gets 10 per cent of its oil imports from Iran. It was also reported by the Japan Broadcasting Corporation (NHK) that the NIOC had informed other Japanese trading companies in Tehran that all loading of Japanese tankers would cease as of Monday because of Japan's refusal to accept a \$2.50 price hike that would raise the price of Iranian light crude to \$35 a barrel. But confirmation of the NHK report was not immediately available. Iranian oil minister Ali Akbar Moinefar last week was quoted as saying that Iran would cut off oil supplies to Japan if that nation showed the "slightest hostility" to Iran.

The Japanese government which has insisted that it had advised the nation's trading and oil companies to reject the price hike for purely economic reasons, repeated Monday that it was opposed to paying more for Iranian oil.

Chief Cabinet Secretary Masayoshi Ito told reporters Monday that Japan would dip into its 90-day stockpile and introduce fresh fuel-saving measures if its 520,000 barrels of oil a day from Iran dries up.

He also said Japan would ask the United States to press international oil companies into making up some of the loss by increasing

Begin urges U.S. bases in Mideast

WASHINGTON, April 21 (AP) — Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin says the United States is out of range for reacting to a crisis and should station military forces in the Middle East and "in every region where there is a possibility of Soviet expansionism."

In an interview taped before he left Washington Friday, the Israeli leader said, "If you want facilities in our country, we shall put them at your disposal. I would recommend it to the (Israeli) government."

The interview was broadcast Sunday on the ABC television network's "Issues and Answers" program.

"You know, you should see the map," Begin said. "Now, the Soviet Union is in Afghanistan. And through Baluchistan, they can reach the Indian Ocean in no time, and there is no force to stop them. Iran itself could become a Communist state with the Tudeh Party, the best organized group...waiting."

Because of the long border between the Soviet Union and Iran, the United States' nuclear arsenal and big ships "are completely irrelevant in such a situation," Begin said.

He added, "I think the United States must now consider very carefully to have conventional forces on the spot, not to bring them from afar in time of crisis...To bring them from California, even by planes, it will take days. And ships, it will take weeks."

Begin offered no insights into progress made during his talks with U.S. President Jimmy Carter about autonomy for 1.6 million Palestinians of the occupied territories. He claimed, "We brought a very concrete proposal" about security arrangements, but he refused to elaborate until further consultations between Carter and Egypt's President Anwar Sadat.

Carter's Mideast negotiator, Special Ambassador Sol Linowitz, expressed hope Sunday that the Palestinians will join the autonomy talks.

Appearing on the CBS television network program, "Face the Nation," Linowitz said a peaceful solution is based on progress in finding a definition of "full autonomy" mutually acceptable to the Egyptians, Israelis and Palestinians.

deliveries. Japan relies on imports for nearly all its oil requirements.

Ito said Japan last year established a policy of not importing oil at a price higher than that set before Iranian militants seized the American hostages at the U.S. embassy in Tehran.

He said Japan's refusal to pay the new price demanded by the Iranians had nothing to do with President Carter's call for allied support for its economic sanctions leveled at Tehran. But, he said it could not be helped if Japan's decision to reject the Iranian price demand could be regarded as being in concert with the U.S. action "in a broad sense."

Ito said that the Japanese ambassador to Tehran, Tsutomu Wada, who is in Tokyo for consultations on the hostage issue, may return to his post later this week because there are some 900 Japanese living in Iran. Meanwhile, Prime Minister Masayoshi Ohira Monday urged the United States to exercise further restraint over the hostage issue while expressing Japan's readiness to make sacrifices for the early release of the hostages.

In Washington Monday, the White House praised Japan for resisting the new price demand and interpreted the move as support for U.S. efforts to mount a trade embargo against Iran.

In London, *Financial Times* Monday reported Iran is preparing to sell oil to Eastern Europe because of Japan's refusal to accept the price increase.

The newspaper said Oil Minister Moinefar cited Bulgaria as one of the countries negotiating with Tehran. The talks could lead to the delivery of equipment for oil and gas production to Iran, it said.

The newspaper added that Moscow for several weeks had tried to sell such components to Iran in exchange for Iranian gas for use in the southern Soviet republics.

The *Financial Times* supported the other reports that Japan, the main buyer for Iranian oil, had just refused to renew contracts at the latest price of \$35 a barrel, the price under negotiation with Eastern Europe, it said.



LEBANESE LEADERS: King Khaled Monday receives Abdullah Al-Yafi, center, and Rashid Al-Solh, left, two former Lebanese premiers. Prince Abdullah (at right) second deputy premier and commander of the national guard meets the Omani minister of endowments and Islamic affairs, Sheikh Al-Walid bin Zaher Al-Hanani.

Attends horse race

Khaled receives Omani minister

RIYADH, April 21 (SPA) — King Khaled Monday received Omani Minister of Pilgrimage and Islamic Affairs Sheikh Al-Walid bin Zaher Al-Hanani.

The meeting was attended by Second Deputy Premier and Commander of the National Guard Prince Abdullah, the King's special adviser, Dr. Rashid Pharaon, and Minister of Pilgrimage and Endowments Sheikh Abdul Wahhab Abdul Wasie.

Earlier in the day, Hanani was received separately by Prince Abdullah and Minister of Defense and Aviation Prince Sultan.

The King also received former Lebanese premiers Rashid Al-Solh and Abdullah Al-Yafi and their delegations. Prince Abdullah and Dr. Pharaon attended the meeting.

Later, King Khaled attended a dinner party given by Prince Abdullah at the Riyadh Ferrissia Club. The function was attended by a number of princes, ministers and other senior officials.

At that time, King Khaled also observed the King's Cup Horse Race, which was held at the club.

Hanani, the horse owned by Prince Abdul Aziz bin Abdullah bin Abdul Aziz, was

awarded the SR100,000 prize in the fifth race of the day for first class Arabian horses.

Second on the 2,400 meter track came *Najid* of Prince Faisal bin Khaled bin Abdul Aziz; third came *Intisar* of Prince Mir'eb bin Abdullah bin Abdul Aziz. In fourth place was *Al-Akhal* of Sheikh Muhammad Al-Abdul Rahman Al-Damer; and fifth came *Manif* of Prince Badr bin Fahd bin Saad.

The King handed the cup to the winner and gave medals to jockeys under training at the club.

Upon his arrival at the race track, the King, accompanied by Crown Prince Fahd, was met by Prince Abdullah, who is also the president of the club.

Deputy Commander of the Guard Prince Badr, the club's vice president, also was there to meet the King.

The event was attended by Minister of Defense and Aviation Prince Sultan, governor of Riyadh Prince Salman and other princes and senior officials.

Former Lebanese prime ministers Abdullah Yafi and Rashid Solh and Omani's Minister of Pilgrimage and Islamic Affairs, Sheikh Al-Walid bin Zaher Al-Hanani, were also present.

Sweden stops film

STOCKHOLM, April 21 (AP) — A private Swedish video company, citing "concern for Swedish exports," snatched national screening rights for the film *Death of a Prince* by heavily overbidding the Swedish Television Company (SR), news reports said Monday.

By securing the rights, the Scand-Video Company blocked the network monopoly from screening the Anglo-American television film, co-produced by ATV in England and Boston's public television station, WGBH.

"We have simply recognized fears that a screening could damage Swedish business. This is an investment for the future," said Scand-Video Managing Director Gunnar Hedin.

"This has never happened before, but obviously there are commercial enterprises that can lay their hands on programs that should be broadcast," said Sam Nilson, director of Channel 1, one of SR's two networks.

"Scand-Video bought the rights for a price that was 10 times higher than we had offered," Nilson added.

There were reports that the company had purchased the rights for \$95,000, but Hedin declined comment. But he said no Swedish industry capital or Arab money was involved in the transaction.



ALI NASSER MUHAMMAD: The new president



ABDUL FATAH ISMAIL: President since 1978, he resigned Sunday for health reasons.



SALEM RUBAYE ALI: He succeeded the presidency in 1969 and executed in 1978



QAHTAN AL-SHAABI: The first president from 1967 to 1969, was overthrown by Salem Rubaye Ali and imprisoned until last year.

Ismail's ouster dashes hopes for diplomacy

By Staff Writers

JEDDAH, April 21 — South Yemen President Abdul Fatah Ismail, ousted in a "white coup" Sunday, was planning a summit with Sultan Qabus of Oman to reconcile their differences.

The summit was to be preceded by a meeting of their foreign ministers, whose undersecretaries were to draw up the agenda in Kuwait this month.

Aden officials announced that Ismail has resigned for health reasons. But diplomatic sources here said the deteriorating economic situation in South Yemen was the main cause of Ismail's downfall.

Ismail last month was officially invited to Riyadh. The visit was expected to set the stage for closer cooperation between Arabian peninsula governments in response to the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan.

With Ismail's downfall arise doubts that his successor, Ali Nasser Muhammad, can win popular and party support. Both are critical to his survival as president.

his predecessor comrade Salem Rubaye Ali in June 1978 in a bloody power struggle in which Ali lost his life. Civil war broke out in the upcountry states which were loyal to Ali but the armed forces and militias of the party suppressed the resistance. Several hundred people lost their

The new president

Ali Nasser Muhammad was born in South Yemen. He is 40 years old. He was educated in Aden and joined the armed resistance to British rule under the banner of the National Liberation Front founded by Qahtan Al-Shaabi in 1963. He worked as a primary school teacher. On independence he became governor of the second governorate of South Yemen, then minister of local government. When Ali was overthrown, he was made president and minister of defense for a short time. The Yemen Socialist Party elected Ismail president. Muhammad became prime minister at that time.

lives.

Although Ismail emerged as the absolute victor and clinched both the presidency and the leadership of the only party, observers believed that perhaps he was only a stopgap leader until the Soviet Union, which has extensive powers in the country, could find someone else to replace him.

The Soviet Union and the socialist bloc are South Yemen's only friends and benefactors. They retrained the military forces, supplied some economic assistance and exercised massive influence over the government and party. Although there is no hard evidence of actual military bases there, the number of Soviet and Cuban advisers in the army and government, and the number of East Germans in the security forces and intelligence agencies, are

too conspicuous to conceal. Ismail's emergence as leader mellowed his policies and moderated his attitude toward his neighbors. He considerably improved relations with the Yemen Arab Republic-North Yemen, and established rapport with its president, Ali Abdullah Saleh. Ismail agreed on a formula with Saleh for the unification of the two countries after the war that broke out between them last year.

Recently, Foreign Minister of Kuwait Sheikh Sabah Al Ahmad announced, much to the surprise of observers, that the foreign ministers of South Yemen and Oman would meet under Kuwaiti auspices to thrash out common problems.

These problems dated from 1967 when South Yemen supported and armed rebels of the Popular Front for the Liberation of the Gulf ("Gulf") was later changed to "Oman". The Front waged a six year guerrilla war to overthrow the regime of Sultan Qabus.

But Omani forces were too tough to beat and the Front was finally crushed. Its leaders crossed the border into South Yemen.

South Yemen and Oman have no diplomatic relations. Saudi Arabia and South Yemen renewed diplomatic relations 1976 after a hiatus of nine years. Only Kuwait has maintained diplomatic relations with South Yemen since its independence.

The country's first president Qahtan Muhammad Al-Shaabi was overthrown in June 1969 when he and his Prime Minister Faisal Abdul Lateef Al-Shaabi appeared set to mend fences with their neighbors. Ali succeeded Shaabi. He threw his lot with the Soviet Union only to discover later on that the country's needs could not be met by the trickle of Soviet money. He sent out feelers to his neighbors.

Visiting the Kingdom, he received aid and was offered more as soon as he submitted development plans. Shortly thereafter he was overthrown, captured, tried and killed, all in a day.

His plans for a rapprochement with his neighbors seemed to have died with him. Ismail's luck was no better. It has been just a few weeks since his emissary arrived in Riyadh to pave the way for new ties. But unlike Ali he has his life, though for how long is uncertain.

The man knows much about Soviet machinations in his country. As a young school teacher he was recruited by the Soviets to infiltrate the National Liberation Front that was fighting the British in the early 1960s. He performed well, posing as a fighter for independence under the command of Shaabi, who was then supported by President Gamal Nasser of Egypt.

But after the revolution his demand for a swift transformation of South Yemen from capitalism to Communism was rejected. He fled to Eastern Europe, but returned later to rejoin Shaabi's government. He said that he was a repentant Marxist. Shaabi was to find out how false that claim was.

Ismail's rise from primary school teacher to president was marked by violent struggle. Once in power, he made bankrupt South Yemen a power to be reckoned within the Peninsula. Lately he adopted pragmatic approach to the problems besetting his economy and foreign relations.

However, he may have miscalculated Soviet influence in Aden. Links with non-Communist neighbors would have eroded Soviet hegemony in South Yemen and weakened Moscow's hold on the region. In the eyes of Russia, his pragmatism had gone too far.

S. Yemen president 'resigns'

ADEN, April 21 (R) — President Abdul-Fatah Ismail of South Yemen has resigned on health grounds and has been replaced by Prime Minister Ali Nasser Muhammad, Aden News Agency said Monday.

The agency said Ismail, 41, had asked the central committee of the South Yemeni Socialist Party to accept his resignation, both as secretary-general of the committee and as chairman of the presidential council.

The committee accepted Ismail's resignation at a meeting Sunday night because his health prevented him carrying out his duties as head of the party and the state in the required manner, the agency said.

But in view of Ismail's standing, the committee appointed him president of the party. The agency added.

The committee appointed Prime Minister Ali Nasser Muhammad, also 41, secretary-general of the committee. It also asked him to act as chairman of the presidential council until the next meeting of the Higher People's Assembly, South Yemen's parliament.

The agency said the committee would continue meeting Monday under Nasser Muhammad to discuss economic and party affairs.

Nasser Muhammad was president of South Yemen for some months after the overthrow and execution of former President Saleh Robaye Ali in June 1978.

But in December of that year he was replaced by Ismail, who was elected chairman of the presidential council by the People's Assembly.

Ismail and Nasser Muhammad led, the movement which overthrew Ali, who was later condemned by the cabinet for "individualistic behavior" and actions which had "profoundly harmed our national progressive regime."

Nasser Muhammad, a former school teacher who was imprisoned several times when South Yemen was fighting Britain for independence, became defense minister in March 1971 and five months later prime minister as well.

Ismail was appointed minister for culture, guidance and unity affairs after South Yemen won its independence in 1967. He became secretary-general of the ruling party's central committee in 1969 and kept the post until his resignation Sunday night.

West Bank Arabs shot by Israelis

TEL AVIV, April 21 (AP) — Israeli soldiers shot and wounded two Palestinian Arabs Monday on the occupied West Bank, claiming Arab villagers had attacked their car with stones and clubs, a spokesman for the military government said.

He said the villagers claimed they mistook the uniformed soldiers for nomadic tribesmen they blamed for a series of thefts near the town of Dabirya, 10 miles southwest of Hebron.

Three soldiers were slightly injured in the incident.

The soldiers were traveling in a civilian car when the Arabs pelted it with stones, forcing the driver to stop, the spokesman said. The soldiers got out of the car, identified themselves, and fired several warning shots in the air, he said. "The villagers simply didn't believe they were soldiers," said the spokesman. The villagers said tribesmen often wear Israeli army fatigues.

The villagers continued to attack with stones and clubs, the spokesman said. The troops fired, wounding two Arabs in the legs, one of them seriously.

Troops stamped a curfew on the town and arrested 16 villagers, the spokesman said. Israel occupied the West Bank from Jordan in the 1967 Middle East War.

Tito's health called 'exceptionally grave'

BELGRADE, April 21 (R) — Doctors treating President Tito announced Monday that his life was in imminent danger.

After the most pessimistic medical bulletin since the 87-year-old Yugoslav leader went into hospital in January, officials said it seemed clear he could not hold out for much longer.

The bulletin stated: "The general state of health of President of the Republic Josip Broz Tito is exceptionally grave."

"The continuing bleeding, considerable damage to the liver accompanied by strong jaundice, the pneumonia, high temperature and heart weakness are endangering the life of the president. The kidney function has not been re-established. Intensive treatment continues."

The officials said that despite President Tito's tenacity since the amputation of his left leg Jan. 20, the seriousness of his condition was reflected in the reference to weakness of his heart.

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Governor calls for counter-offensive

Prince Majed stands up for Sharia

RIYADH, April 21 (SPA) — Governor of Mecca Prince Majed said Monday that Saudi Arabia will never cease the literal application of the Islamic penal code.

The governor's remarks were a response to the screening of the film *Death of a Princess* in Britain and other Western countries.

"I wish to reaffirm that Saudi Arabia will always live by Islam and for Islam, and will never pay any attention to anyone not satisfied with the application of the Islamic Sharia

(Law)," he said.

He added that Saudi Arabia is proud of the application of the Sharia and all that is mentioned in the Holy Koran and the Tradition of the Holy Prophet.

"The slanderous information campaign against the Kingdom could be expected, because the enemies of Islam have been trying since a very long time to discredit Islam and Muslims, and more particularly Saudi

Arabia," he was quoted as saying by *Al-Jazira*.

"The campaigns are hectic and irresponsible and the Kingdom will not remain idle," he added.

Prince Majed called for an information counter-offensive — both Arab and Muslim — to repel such assaults. He insisted that Saudi information rests mainly on religious faith and principles.

Leaders of the Islamic nation rose in unison to condemn the film's showing in Western countries. The Secretary-General of the Muslim World League denounced Western media attacks on Islam and Saudi Arabia's application of Sharia and Islamic principles.

Sheikh Muhammad Ali Al Harakan said the attack by media against Muslims and their beliefs are hostile and called on Muslim states to stand against them. These attacks are concentrated on the Kingdom because it adheres to Islam as a belief, a law and a way of life, he said.

In addition, the information ministers of Qatar and Bahrain, Issa Kawari and Tareq Al Moayid, said in telegrams to Information Minister Dr. Muhammad Abdo Yamani that the film recently shown in London is a flagrant distortion of Arab and Islamic traditions. They called the film an attempt to disdain spiritual values and Islamic teachings. They asked their information media to face up to these attacks.

In London, the Secretary-General of the European Islamic conference condemned the film saying it aimed at distorting Islamic values and Arab traditions. He said it was deliberately meant to distort the facts. In Holland, a number of members of parliament demanded banning the film, which they said may adversely affect relations with Muslim and Arab states. The Muslim associations of Holland also denounced such "malicious films."

The Council for the Improvement of Arab-British Understanding has embarked on a drive to reply to the campaign, a spokesman for the Council has said. The Council comprises such prominent personalities as Sir Harold Bailey, Lord Caradon, Anthony Nothing, Christopher Mayhew and Michale Adams.

The spokesman said the projection of the film might be so detrimental to relations between British and Saudi Arabia that it might take years of relentless efforts to remove the consequences.

However, members of the Saudi-British Friendship Association, which comprises prominent MPs, will face pro-Israeli M.P.s, who will put questions to the House of Commons about the reason why the government officially apologized to Saudi Arabia.

Arar becomes directorate

Education bureau promoted

RIYADH, April 21 (SPA) — Minister of Education Dr. Abdul Aziz Al-Khuwaiter issued a decision Monday promoting the Educational Supervision Bureau of Arar to educational directorate.

The directorate will deal directly with the Ministry of Education and exercise all the authorities of education directorates in its region.

The director of the supervision bureau also was promoted to director of education of the Arar area. The decision calls for a separate budget for the directorate and will be included in the Education Directorate's budget in the Eastern Province.

In related matters, Riyadh University's Higher Council discussed a report presented by the Housing Committee on the improvement of housing services in the university. The council reshuffled the committee, and a new committee was formed under the chairmanship of Dr. Assad Abdo, general secretary of the university.

Members of the new Housing Committee include Dr. Amin Saraj, dean of the faculty of dentistry, Dr. Hussain Alawi, member of the teachers' assembly, and president of the administrative sciences research center.

Dr. Abdul Wahab Mansouri, member of the teachers assembly of the faculty of engineering and director general of the university's projects.

During its meeting under Sheikh Hassan Abdullah Al-Sheikh, minister of higher education and rector of universities, the council agreed to authorize consultants to re-design some new projects of the university.

The council re-elected Dr. Nabil Yahya as dean of the faculty of agriculture for three years. Other financial issues and promotions of staff members also were approved.

Meanwhile, it was announced in Dammam that the fourth training course for the Public Administration Institute of Dammam will begin May 10. The course is specified for 150 students who will be admitted to five training programs. The programs are personnel, works, accountancy, communications, archives, government correspondence and store keeping.

The institute began Saturday a special course for the employees of the General Organization of Grain Silos and Flour Mills in the Eastern Province. The employees are to be given administrative training.

Telephones minister departs for satellite conference

RIYADH, April 21 (SPA) — Minister of posts, Telegraph and Telephones, Dr. Alawi Darwish Kayyal, leaves for Rabat Thursday to attend a one-week session of the Arab Satellite Communications Organization opening Sunday.

The session will consider the Arab satellite project and determine whether the manufacturing stage will start and when to launch the satellite.

Dr. Kayyal will be accompanied by a five member delegation including Deputy Minister for Telephones Faisal Zaidan and Direc-

tor of Administration Al-Sharif Aref ibn Ali.

In a separate development, it was learned in Dammam Monday that 10,000 telephone lines were being installed in the area separating Dammam from Al-Khobar.

Abdullah Abbad Al-Abbad, telephone director for the Eastern Province, said the new lines will cover Al-Bahareya, Al-Munayyad, Al-Raka, and the industrial zone and its vicinity.

He added that the installation will be completed by the end of 1981 and that the area code will be 857.



MEETING: Governor of Mecca Prince Majed Monday receiving the Chinese ambassador to the Kingdom, Yu-Chi Hsueh.

Ministers to focus on development

JEDDAH, April 21 (SPA) — The Council of Ministers will discuss the \$250 billion third development plan in the next few days before the turning their conclusions over to King Khalid to be ratified.

Planning Undersecretary Dr. Faisal Al-Bashir Sunday discussed the programs and projects of the Directorate of Women's Education, which is the last state operational machinery whose plan is being discussed. So far, it has taken nearly 240 days to consider the programs of the state's operational machinery.

The paper quoted Bashir as saying: "We hope the plan will be announced before the budget. Meanwhile, we are exerting maximum efforts to place the plan before the Council of Ministers within the next few days."

The planning undersecretary said, "We have derived advantage from the first and the second plans. In the meantime, the operational sectors of the government have had a better standard, since they can specify the priority of the programs which they intend to implement."

Bashir added that the third plan's expenditure exceeds \$250 billion.

For Saudi Fishing Cooperation
Board discusses future plans

RIYADH, April 21 (SPA) — The board of directors of the Saudi Fishing Corporation met Monday under its chairman Dr. Abdul Rahman Al-Sheikh, the minister of agriculture and water.

The board discussed the corporation's future plan of action and budget as well as staff recruitment. It also approved the floating of shares for public subscription.

Appointment of Dr. Nasser Al-Saleh as director general of the corporation also was approved.

Moreover, the board adopted the new corporation's financial and administrative sta-

tutes.

King Khalid approved the establishment of the corporation to double Saudi Arabia's annual catch to 32,000 tons.

Saleh, in his capacity as director general of agricultural development at the Ministry of Agriculture and Water, told *Arab News* Saturday that the government decided to go ahead with the venture after it came to the conclusion that the Kingdom's fishing industry needed high technology and aggressive planning. It was the only option open both for improving yield and improving the standard of fishing.

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Natcha presents credentials to OIC

Chatti receives Palestine official

JEDDAH, April 21 (SPA) — Rafiq Shaker Al-Natcha, Fateh's representative in Saudi Arabia, presented his credentials Monday to Habib Chatti, the secretary general of the Organization of the Islamic Conference as Palestine's ambassador to the OIC.

Palestine, as a state, is a full-fledged member of the 41 member organization, Chatti told Natcha. He hoped for the day when he would receive the credentials of the 41 ambassadors to the OIC in Jerusalem.

According to the charter of the organization, the latter's headquarters is in Jerusalem. It is temporarily seated in Jeddah, in the former Saudi guests palace off Mecca road in

view of the palace's proximity to Mecca.

The Islamic conference was set up in 1969 when heads of state of the Islamic world held a summit conference in Rabat to protest the arson of Al-Aqsa mosque on August 21, 1969.

Since then, the OIC has been vigorously campaigning to support the struggle of the Palestinian people in the occupied Arab territories and to free Jerusalem from Israeli occupation.

A special committee The Jerusalem Committee and an affiliated Jerusalem Fund have been created by the OIC for the Palestinian cause, and the committee is headed by King Hassan II of Morocco.

By Australian minister

Islam credited for stability

By Kathy Lund

JEDDAH, April 21 — The Australian Deputy Prime Minister, credited the Islamic religion with providing security for the countries of the Arabian Peninsula and the Gulf.

J.D. Anthony said he sees Islam as the force that provides these countries with the unity that makes them a strong and influential bloc in the world community.

Anthony recently concluded an extensive tour of the Peninsula and Gulf. During the tour, he signed trade and economic cooperation agreements with Saudi Arabia, Bahrain and Iraq. He also initiated agreements with Oman and the United Arab Emirates.

Agreements with Kuwait and Qatar are under negotiation.

Anthony, also the Minister for Trade and Resources, said the countries he visited saw Australia as a nation in several ways similar to their own. "They see Australia as basically a god-fearing nation, as they are," he said.

"and of course it is fundamentally the Islamic religion that gives individual Peninsula countries their internal stability and security."

The Arabian Peninsula was not another Iran. It was a politically and socially stable area, with no apparent internal threats to its security, he said.

"There is a very real concern in the minds of the governments of the region as to the aims of the Soviet Union, which they see as having a need, and a determination, to gain control over, or at least assured access to, Middle East oil," Anthony added. He said that he had found during his visit a very deep appreciation of Australia's strong stand on the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan and of Australia's attitude to the Palestinian problem.

Mr. Anthony said the agreements signed set up a framework for future co-operation between Australia and the region. He urged Australian businessmen to become more deeply involved in the immense development taking place in the Peninsula.

In addition, the Tenth Islamic Foreign Ministers Conference held in Fez, Morocco, last year met under the banner "Session of Palestine and Jerusalem."

Again recently, the OIC urged Islamic countries to stand together to put an end to "the crimes against humanity perpetrated by the Israeli occupation authorities in the occupied Arab territories."

The call came in a letter addressed to foreign ministers of Islamic countries by Chatti, on "the dangerous violations of human rights committed by the Zionist occupation authorities against the Palestinian people and Muslim shrines in Al-Khalil and occupied Jerusalem."

The letter said that Israeli practices in the cities were a sample of the treatment Palestinians are subjected to in the rest of occupied Palestinian territories.

Chatti drew the ministers' attention to the collective sanctions applied against the inhabitants of Al-Khalil. He said that Israeli settlers desecrated the Ibrahim Mosque and prevented Muslims from performing Friday prayers. They also destroyed copies of the Holy Koran.

These crimes followed the arson of Al-Aqsa mosque by the Zionist occupation authorities and their repeated assaults on other holy places, Chatti said in his letter.

Chatti also sent a letter to United Nations Secretary General Kurt Waldheim, drawing his attention to the dangerous events taking place in Al-Khalil.

He told Waldheim the Islamic world is deeply concerned, and he urged the secretary general to intervene quickly.

The OIC General Secretariat sent instruction to its Permanent Observer Mission at the U.N. in New York to embark on a drive for the same purpose amid the Islamic group in the world body.



Poul Nielsen

Danish official leaves Kingdom after oil talks

RIYADH, April 21 (SPA) — Danish Energy Minister Poul Nielsen returned home Monday from a three-day visit to Saudi Arabia.

He was seen off by Sheikh Ahmad Zaki Yamani, the minister of petroleum and mineral resources.

Nielsen arrived in the Kingdom last Friday and held talks with King Khalid and senior Saudi officials on energy.

He told reporters Sunday, after a meeting with Yamani, that Saudi Arabia has expressed interest in allowing Denmark direct access to oil.

He expressed hope that the state-owned Petroleum and Minerals Organization, Petromin, will provide his country with at least part of its requirements. He also had talks with the oil ministers of Kuwait, Qatar and the United Arab Emirates and said he found the prospects positive.

Denmark produces a small amount of oil and depends on the major oil companies for its imported crude. This is the first time the Danish government has negotiated to import oil directly.

ERRATUM

Arab News regrets inconvenience caused to some readers by describing the Republic of China as the people's republic in its Monday's edition.

The word "people's" was inserted unintentionally by a new editor in two news items which appeared on this page Monday.

The first should read: the Saudi Arabian government appointed its former Air Force

commander to the Republic of China, and the second: the Republic of China Rat-Ser Engineering Agency recently won an international bid for construction of an industrial zone at the Saudi Arabian port of Yanbu.

Saudi Arabia has no relations with any Communist country and it enjoys close relations in all fields with the government of the Republic of China.

Kidney disease seminar held

RIYADH, April 21 (SPA) — A seminar on kidney diseases organized by the Armed Forces Medical Services Department opened in Riyadh Monday by Chief-of-Staff Gen. Muhammad Al-Saleh Al-Hammad at the Armed Forces Hospital.

The two-day seminar is being attended by physicians and surgeons from Saudi Arabia, Britain and West Germany.

Gen. Hammad welcomed the delegates on behalf of Minister of Defense and Aviation

Prince Sultan and wished them success in their work.

Taking the floor next, Brig. Reda Khalifa, director general of medical services for the armed forces, said that artificial kidney units have recently been introduced in the Kingdom's hospitals to treat kidney cases.

He added that the Armed Forces Hospital here opened a special unit for kidney treatment in October 1978 and that 20 kidney surgeries were performed in the hospital in one year.

In Kingdom's universities

Master's theses to be presented

RIYADH, April 21 (SPA) — Two masters degree theses are to be given in two Saudi Arabian universities Tuesday and Saturday. Muhammad Ahmad Al-Khatib, higher studies student of the Riyadh University faculty of religion will present a master's thesis at the faculty's building under the headline of *The Druzes*.

The discussion committee will comprise Zaid bin Abdul Aziz bin Fayyad, director in the ministry of education and the supervisor of the masters degree thesis as chairman, Dr. Saleh Al-Fawzan, director of the higher institute of judiciary as a member, Dr. Abdul Rahman Umairah, lecturer at the Faculty of Religion.

Saturday's masters degree will be on *Geographic studies on the attacks sites of the Prophet*. The thesis will be presented by the student Hassan Al-Nasairat from the Faculty of Social Sciences of Imam Muhammad ibn Saud Islamic University. The thesis will be discussed at the lectures hall of the Faculty of sharia in the university.

The committee of discussion will be formed of Dr. Abdul Rahman Muhammad Humaidah, supervisor of the degree as the chairman; Dr. Muhammad Al-Amin, lecturer at the faculty of social sciences and Dr. Al-Sayed Al-Bushari, member of the teachers' assembly of the faculty of arts of Riyadh university.

Saudi investment in U.S. to be discussed in Kingdom

By Scott Pendleton

DHAHRAN, April 21 — Wright H. Arnold will be in the Kingdom for a week to discuss investing in the United States with Saudis.

A lawyer by training, Arnold was from 1976 to 1972 Deputy chief of the Office of Foreign Trade, Department of Commerce and Economic Development of the State of Washington.

He is also a past executive of the United States Lines Co., and has managed their office in Osaka, Tokyo, Hong Kong, Kobe and Seattle. Presently he serves as Director of the International Division of the Economic

Development Council of Puget Sound. Arnold will arrive in Dhahran April 25, travel to Riyadh on April 27 and then to Jeddah on April 29, where he will remain until May 1.

He will be prepared to talk briefly or at length on any of the following or related topics: economic climate assessment, identification and assessment of joint venture opportunities, the image factor in U.S.-Saudi business relations, investment approaches, and American attitudes toward investment — city, suburb, and rural.

Further information concerning Arnold's visit can be obtained from the American Consulate's Public Affairs office.

Hasa gets sports center

HASA, April 21 (SPA) — The foundation stone for the Hasa sports center will cost SR189,845,760. The project is to be erected in an area of 600,000 square meters and will hold 10,000 spectators.

The center will have covered halls for various sports, a library, water tower, parking areas and a special swimming pool for children. The ceremony of laying the foundation stone was attended by Abdul Aziz Al-Shuaibi, director of the youth welfare bureau of Hasa and other officials.

Saudi Comment

By Muhammad Alwan Al-Riyadh

The position of a private secretary is a two-edged weapon. The official accepting this job or the boss accepting someone for the post are the people who determine the quality of this weapon. Many of us, including myself, have seen many specimens of men whom fate has willed to be private secretaries to important officials.

A person enters the office of one of them just to find him wearing the looks of an official, which makes wonder if officials could be so haughty and lacking in understanding. The private secretary maps a bad picture and even makes one waive this request, pack up his papers and go back to view some series on his television set.

But, if you are lucky enough to enter the office of the executive either through his private secretary or by some other means, you will find a different world where the official can smile, hear your problem and also solve it there and there.

Many a time, while meeting the private secretaries, I have asked myself about the art of public relations. I have wondered why secretaries are not selected with great discernment, for they provide a liaison between the public and the executive. A mere look at any big company will convince one that most of their enormous gains come through the private secretary or the public relations man.

BRIEFS

ABHA, April 21 (SPA) — The Ministry of Health will take delivery of the Public Hospital of Baha comprising 500 beds, in the next few days. A committee from the Ministry of Health arrived in Baha Sunday to study the requirements of the hospital. The ministry also opened the clinic of Zafar in the Baha region Sunday after it was provided with adequate staff and equipment.

RIYADH, April 21 (SPA) — The Board of the Saudi Ports Authority will meet in Riyadh under Dr. Fayez Badr, chairman of the Saudi Ports Authority Monday. The board will discuss operation aspects in Saudi Arabian ports.

RIYADH, April 21 (SPA) — The general director of the Saudi Ports Authority, Muhammad Abdul Karim Bakr, Monday said that three million tons of cement would arrive in the coming three months to the ports of the Kingdom. Bakr pointed out that the total figure of cement unloaded in the main ports of the Kingdom during the last five months amounted to 4,616,207 tons. This is an increase of 30 per cent to the figure of the same period last year. Cement powder plants at the port facilitated about 85 per cent of the amount of cement received at the ports, Bakr said.

LONDON, April 21 (LPS) — Work is due to start in June at Damman on a factory that will produce 150,000 tons of clay bricks every year. The plant is being built for the Argyle Manufacturing Company and the project is scheduled for completion in two years.

PRAYER TIMES

Tuesday	Mecca	Medina	Najd
Fajr	4.41	4.36	4.08
Ishraq	6.01	5.51	5.32
Dhuhr	12.25	12.28	11.58
Asr	3.49	3.55	3.24
Maghreb	6.45	6.19	6.19
Isha	8.15	7.49	7.49

WEATHER

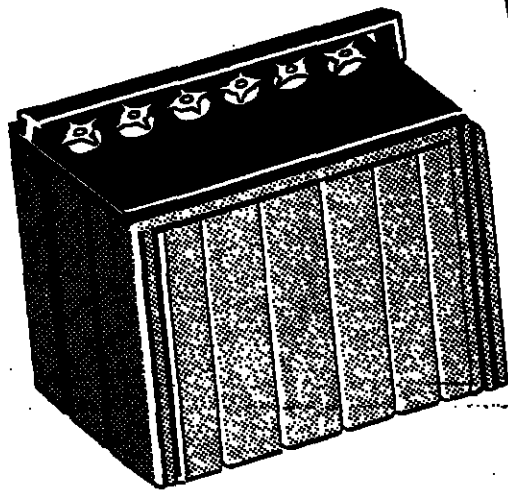
Temperatures will fall in the north-western region and parts of the central and western regions. The weather will be moderate in the western and south-western highlands, with possible rains.

Winds will be south-westerly and moderate in the northern, central and western regions. They may become active causing sand haze.

Seas will be moderate. Monday's temperatures (maximum, minimum in centigrade)

Mecca	41	27
Jeddah	37	26
Riyadh	37	20
Dhahran	38	18
Medina	38	24
Taif	31	15
Jizan	36	26
Hail	34	24
Turath	37	17
Qasumah	41	23
Sulayyil	38	17
Abha	25	13

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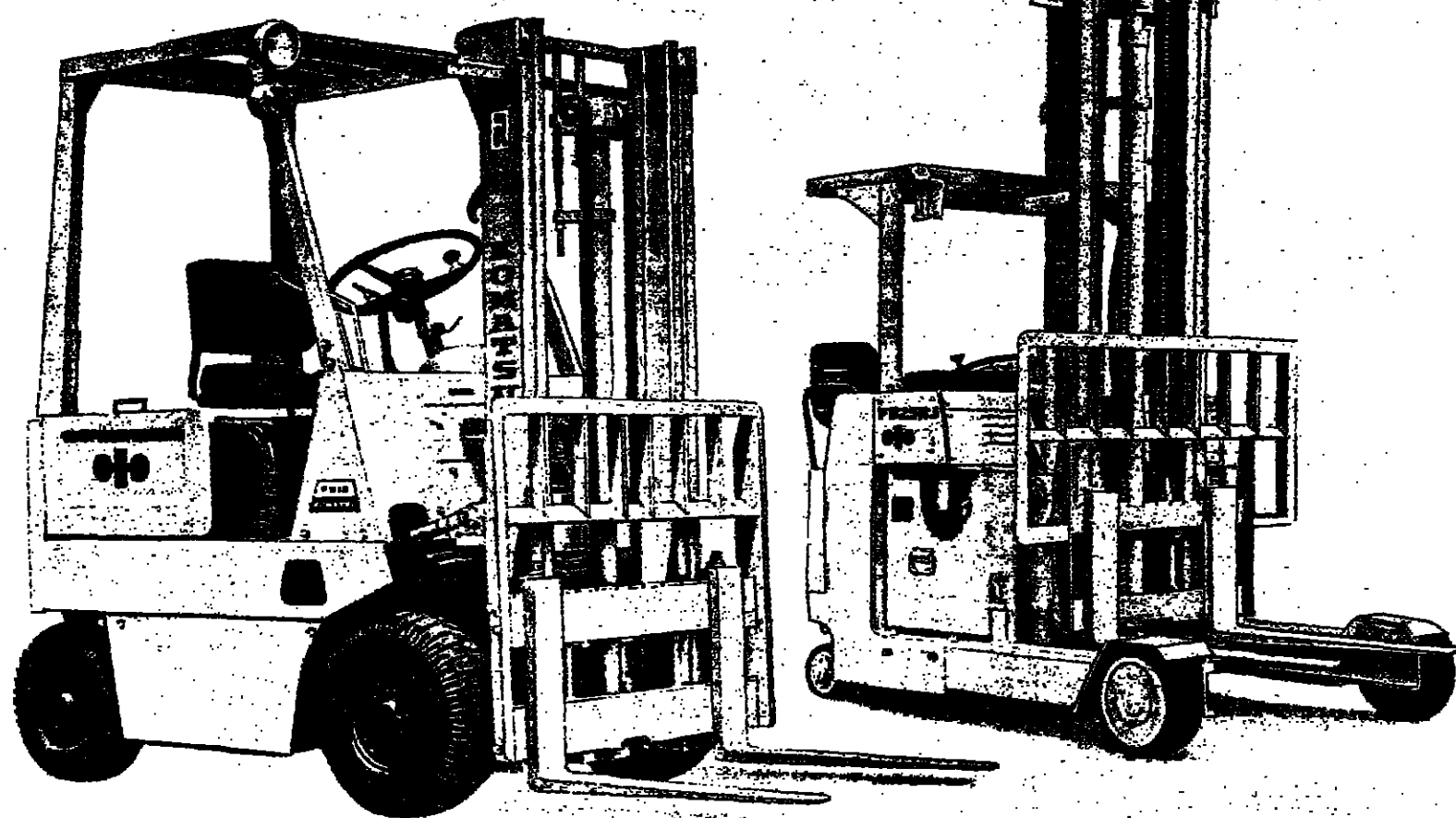


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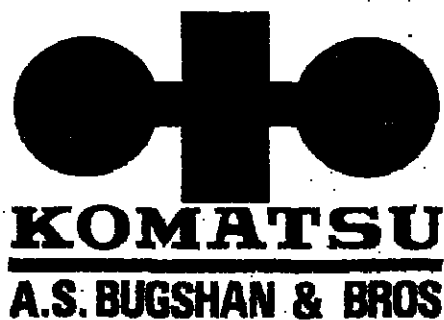
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Arafat says U.N. must settle autonomy issue

NEW YORK, April 21 (R) — The Chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) Yasser Arafat says the United States is no longer effective in its efforts to reduce Middle East tensions.

Arafat also said the United Nations should settle the Palestinian autonomy question.

"The American administration has lost its credibility," Arafat said in an interview published Sunday by *Newsweek* magazine. He also accused the Carter administration of

encouraging Israel "in its aggression and oppression of the Palestinians."

"You are pushing the Palestinians and the Arabs into a corner," Arafat added.

Asked who should settle the issue of Palestinian autonomy, Arafat replied: "The United Nations."

On the likelihood that the United States would continue its policy of vetoing pro-PLO resolutions in the U.N. Security Council, Arafat said: "The friends of the U.S. in the Arab world will see this ugly American face."

Muslim bid on Iraq-Iran rift urged

DACCA, April 21 (R) — Bangladesh has proposed that the Islamic conference states should set up a special contact group in an attempt to restore harmony between Iran and Iraq, a foreign office spokesman said Monday.

The spokesman told a press conference that details of the proposal would be given at the Islamic foreign ministers conference in Islamabad next month.

Bulgarian president visits Syria

DAMASCUS, April 21 (AP) — President Todor Zhivkov of Bulgaria arrived Monday at the head of a high-powered delegation for talks with Syrian President Hafez Assad.

The delegation, which also is to visit Iraq later in the week, included Foreign Minister Peter Mladenov, party central committee politbureau member Andrei Loukanov and others.

Zhivkov was greeted by Assad, cabinet ministers, Arab and foreign diplomats at

Damascus airport.

Assad and Zhivkov exchanged official visits in 1972 and 1974, and their talks here were aimed at bolstering relations in political, economic and cultural fields, officials said.

Bulgaria is one of Syria's main supporters against Israel and its Western backers, the official Bulgarian news agency BTA commented in Sofia.

Zhivkov visited Libya last month, when he held cooperation talks with Col. Muammar Qaddafi.

Iran Air office bombed in Istanbul

ISTANBUL, April 21 (AP) — Extremists suspected to be Kurdish nationalists buried a home-made bomb into the office of the Iranian airlines and fired pistol shots at the Iranian consulate late Sunday, police reported Monday.

A passway was injured in the leg when the bomb went off at the airlines office in the fashionable Elmada district of Istanbul.

Police quoted eyewitnesses as saying the bomb was hurled from a speeding car. About

half an hour later, gunmen riding in the same car fired at the Iranian consulate, but no one was injured in that attack.

Anonymous persons in calls to newspapers claimed the attacks were carried out to protest the "massacre of Iranian Kurds."

The attack came in the wake of renewed fighting between autonomy-seeking Iranian Kurdish rebels and Iranian government troops which reportedly left scores killed.

Egypt denies government changes

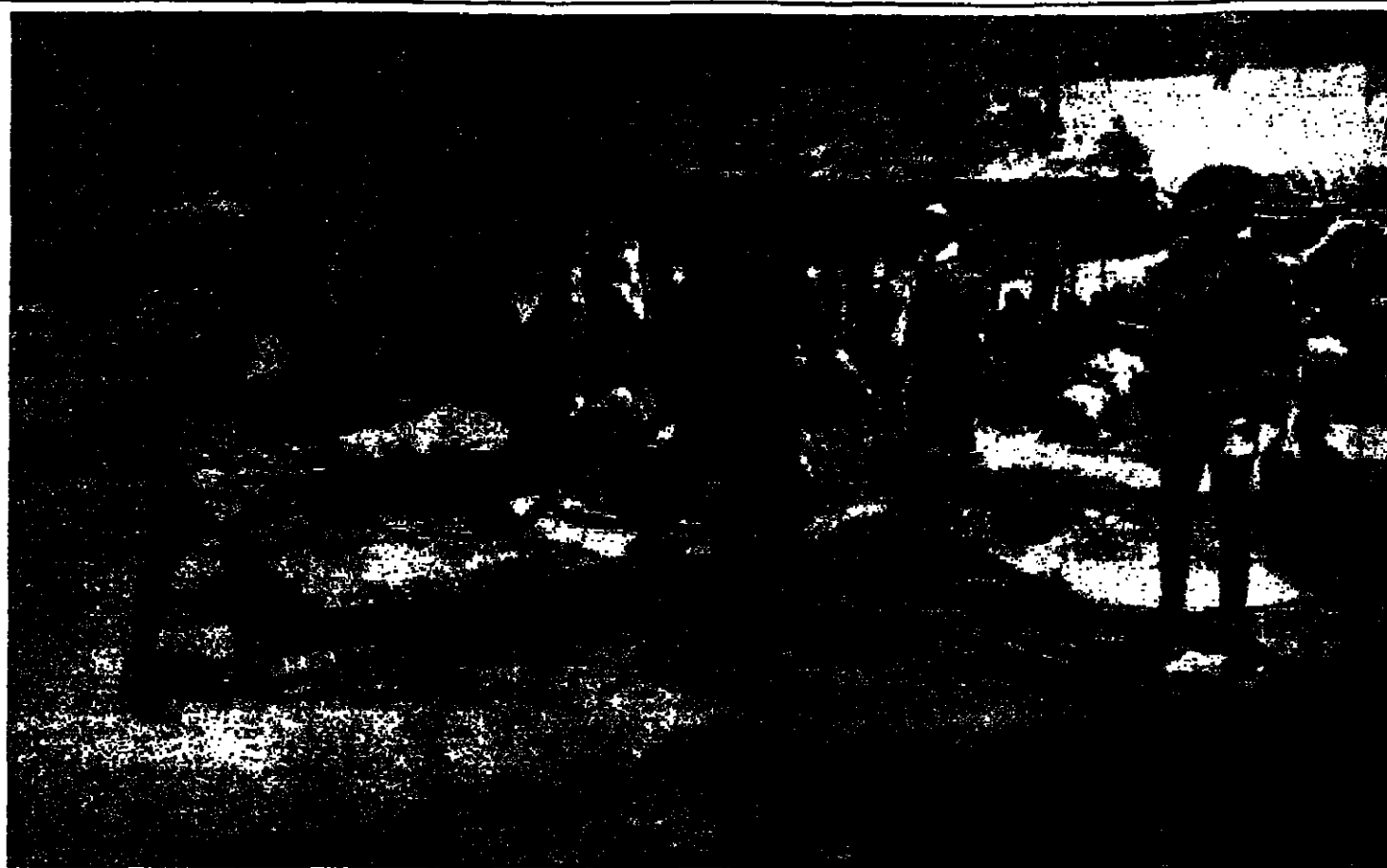
CAIRO, April 21 (R) — A presidential spokesman has said that Egypt was not considering government changes and denied a report that President Anwar Sadat would reshuffle his cabinet next month.

Sources close to the government, reported by Reuters, had said earlier that Sadat was contemplating such a change to deal with problems at home and abroad.

These sources had strongly tipped Vice-

President Hosni Mubarak to take over as prime minister from Mustapha Khalil, who has held the post for the past two years and is often described as a technocrat.

The semi-official newspaper *Al-Akram* quoted Sadat last week as saying he would announce major domestic changes either in a May Day speech or in a statement before parliament on May 14.



HUMANITARIAN AID: In the civil war-torn N'Djamena, capital of Chad, French paratroopers are seen giving humanitarian aid recently in a makeshift hospital to local fighters. The Chadians are involved in a bitter feud started a month ago by President Goukouni and his Defense Minister Hissene Habre.

N'Djamena fighting subsides

N'DJAMENA, April 21 (AFP) — Fighting between the two rival forces battling for control of the capital subsided Sunday, leading to speculation that one or both sides might be preparing for a new offensive.

Observers recalled that the People's Armed Forces (FAP) — headed by Chadian President Goukouni — had received troop and equipment reinforcements, but it was unknown if the Armed Forces of the North (FAN) headed by Defense Minister Hissene Habre had received more troops.

The only sporadic fighting was taking place along the front between the African quarters of the city and the European and administrative quarters.

Meanwhile, the ceasefire control commission launched by Togolese President Gnassingbe Eyadema has still not obtained any concrete results, sources here said.

Togolese and French observers for the commission were still at the capital, but the Nigerians and Liberians had left.

In another development, the Chadian news agency, reflecting the FAP viewpoint, questioned the French stand on the fighting, suggesting that France was in effect encouraging the FAN by taking a neutral position.

Digging for prosperity in Bangladesh

Ziaur stresses agricultural development

DACCA, April 21 (OFNS) — Anybody who is anybody in Bangladesh is digging furiously. The energetic young President, Gen. Ziaur Rahman, sets the pace. His presidential aeroplane flies out from Dacca most mornings to some remote region.

There, he picks up a shovel and shifts a few ceremonial clods of earth before treating his applauding listeners to a homily on the virtues of self-help — and the importance of canals.

The president's zeal resulted in the excavation of about 300 miles of waterway between December and the end of March. With digging going on in full swing, Bangladesh hopes to add 700 miles to its existing network of canals by the end of May before the monsoon rains arrive.

There is much to be said for the effort which has already added nearly a million acres to land under irrigation. Rice and wheat harvest have also improved considerably. The small peasant who cannot afford expensive deep-bore electric pumps is assured of a regular supply of water, and adequate drainage should the monsoons prove too much.

Even more important, perhaps, is the

emphasis on the dignity of labor. Bengalis are not over fond of physical effort. But seeing their president stripped to his shirt-sleeves swinging a shovel has shamed them into frantic activity. Staid civil servants in charge of the country's 71 subdivisions now give highest priority to digging.

"If we are sincere and work hard we can easily change our own lot without depending on others. If we can double our food production in the shortest possible time, we will not only be able to meet our own domestic needs but will also be able to export," he said.

That is still a distant dream. But 90 million Bangladeshis have made significant economic progress since Henry Kissinger dismissed the country as an international basket case. It is still a land of extremes of wealth and poverty, the sophisticated affluence of Dacca's elite far removed from the insanitary slums of Noakhali. Lavish foreign aid and the absence of domestic manufacturing industries also combine to encourage the import of an abundance of luxury goods which are sold at fantastically inflated prices.

The effect is to create and sustain an

upper class which moves in a protective vacuum. These politicians, civil servants and business at the top don't mind paying fancy prices because they earn handsomely from monopolies.

But Zia realizes that national prosperity can be built only on a firm base of agricultural development. Canal excavation is one of his instruments. Another is the Bangladesh Academy of Rural Development in Comilla which has prescribed a pattern of integrated progress that is now being copied in all villages.

Fifteen years ago the academy was just a shed of bamboo matting and corrugated iron in which lived a dedicated Pakistani Pathan civil servant, Akhtar Hameed Khan. He had noted the weakness of India's massive imposed-from-above economic plans, and was trying to reinvigorate rural life. Khan has returned to Pakistan, but his hut is now a massive modern complex of buildings set in a thousand acre campus.

The academy's idea is for each cluster of villages to be treated as the unit for reform. Family planning, health, nutrition, improved seeds, fertilizers, and concern for the environment are among the



President Ziaur Rahman

topics stressed. The cooperative organizations set up in each such group greatly assist Zia's canal digging.

The president's daily forays into the countryside have another aim. The ruling Bangladesh National Party is a loose formation of city people interested in sharing power but without a political base in the countryside.

Zia is personally popular and admired, but not so those around him. In preaching about the need for self-reliance, Zia is also discreetly spreading the message of his party. Each sortie turns into a triumphant political campaign.



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KQ 359

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DEPARTURE	KRT	—	2050	—	ARRIVAL	NBO	—	0045

FRIDAYS

KQ 558

DEPARTURE	NBO	—	1930	—	ARRIVAL	JED	—	2300
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SATURDAYS

KQ 659

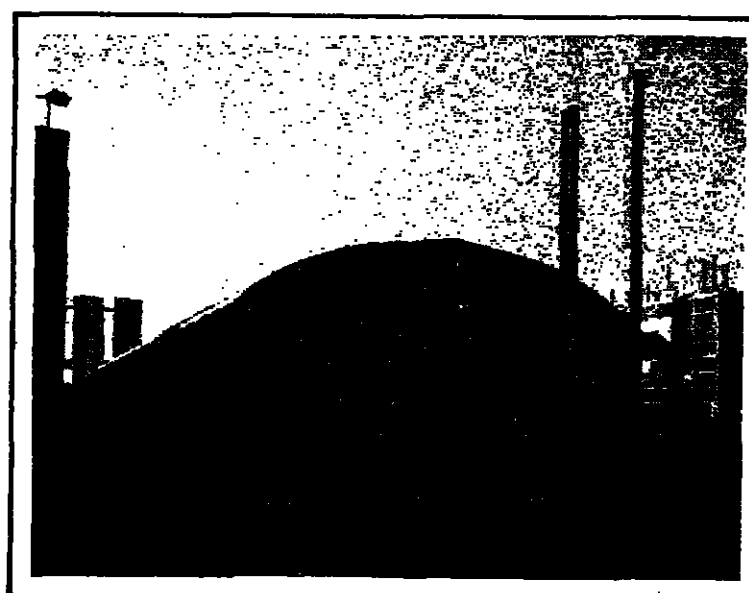
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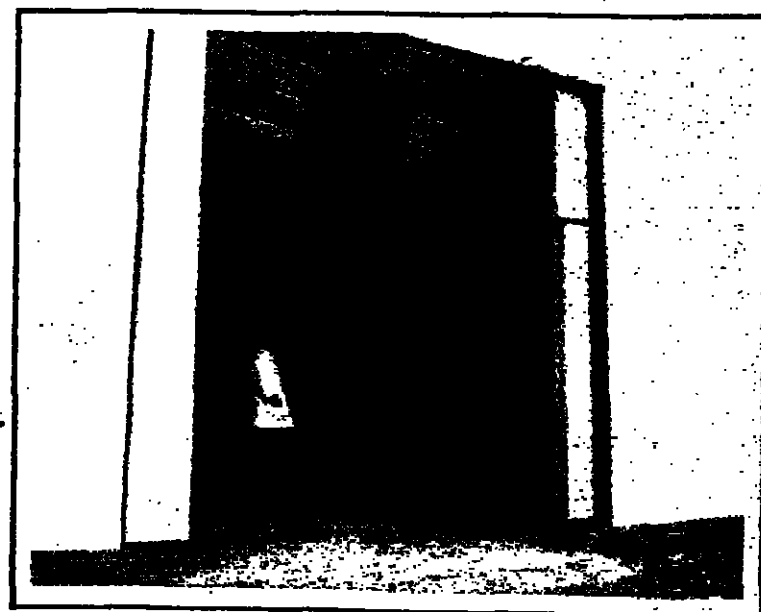
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A conversation with Marcel Marceau

Mime: when imitation becomes reality

LOS ANGELES, (WP) — Marcel Marceau stood in the middle of his hotel suite, a study in brown: brown suit, shirt open at the collar, slightly disheveled brown hair, astonished brown eyes.

"Size has nothing to do with it," he said, talking about the various theaters where he was scheduled to appear as the familiar bip, in whiteface, black hat and crumpled red flower.

"I've seen Segovia play guitar in very large halls, but the greatness of the sound comes from intensity, not loudness. It's the same

to Paris to study with me or with Etienne Decroux, because they knew I was a student of Decroux. I opened a mime school in 1969 with 100 pupils. Fifty of them were American. I think I was the first flower child."

Marceau began his work in the theater with director-actors Charles Dullin and Jean-Louis Barrault. With Barrault, he made the unforgettable "Children of Paradise," a film biography of the great 19th-century French mime, Debureau. He also studied with Decroux and created his bip character in 1947. A year later, Decroux asked him to

reflected "the danger is wanting to grow too fast without matching technique with depth, without learning to dwell in the silence, to swim in the musicality of the movements. That's what counts. The rest just follows. It has something to do with poetry and spirituality. Clowning and mime must remain pure or go down to the level of mere entertainment."

These concerns notwithstanding, Marceau has no objection to the addition of narration of other disruptions of silence.

"Mime should not be imprisoned by form," he explained. "Well-done narration

'Mime is so old and so young. The danger is wanting to grow too fast without matching technique with depth, without learning to dwell in the silence, to swim in the musicality of the movements. You have to move in space like fish in water. There's a way of breathing and signing a movement. Catching an essence...'

with mime. We deal with space. We sculpture space. Look at the ground I covered — from the Theatre De Poche (a tiny Paris theater where Marceau began practicing mime) to the Champs Elysees to the Sarah Bernhardt. My art grew with the size of the theater. Intimacy has nothing to do with it."

The French master of silence spoke in a tumble of articulate English words brushed with French accent and occasionally punctuated by French phrases. The rainy afternoon encouraged reminiscence. Marceau recalled his first American tour (1955), the artists he met, the friendships he made — with Harpo Marx ("he took me to his house and played harp for two hours") and Stan Laurel ("he wasn't bitter even when he was broke, we would chat like good English middle-class friends over tea or coffee"), and the Hollywood greats like Charles Laughton, Ginger Rogers and Fred Astaire who saw to it that his presence would not go unnoticed.

"I was invited to do 30 minutes on my own on Maurice Chevalier's show in 1955 and won my first Emmy. In 1958 I did my second big tour of the United States and played colleges for the first time. And in 1961 I met Carl Sandburg. He was 86, bent like a tree, but unbent — you know? He had such majesty. He saw me at the Huntington Hartford. Young man," he said. "You brought me wonder." Everyone worried about him because he stayed up until 2 a.m. But I know why he loved mime so much — he was one of the first to write an essay about Chaplin calling him a dramatic, not a comic actor."

Charlie Chaplin, Buster Keaton, Red Skelton all are esteemed by Marceau. ("Dostoevsky said, 'Nous sortons tous du meme mameau.' We all come from the same overcoat," Marceau did three TV specials with Skelton in 1965 and '66 which, he claims, first exposed him to large audiences.

"Talk shows were becoming popular then, too," he added. "And I began to talk about mime. It started a lot of young people going

leave. "I was a born mime," he explained. "A creator, not just a pupil. With Barrault, we established a grammar of mime. Decroux opened doors, but I had concepts. Chaplin, Keaton, Skelton created a stylized mime, closer to Grimaldi. Decroux went back to statuary mime. One cannot say I'm a traditional mime, because I would have had to take my mime from tradition and I did not. I already had my own pieces when I started with Decroux. I wanted to create a company and my own mimodramas, which is why Decroux asked me to leave. He was strictly 'laboratoire'. I was theater. Yet when I came to America, Decroux meant something. And a pupil who has not had a master will never be a master."

"Young mimes start by imitating, but they should stick to real grammar — what Marceau or Decroux have taught them — and then they will find their own personality. The language of Marceau is different from that of Chaplin. It's theatrical. In film, Chaplin skated on real ice. In theater, we stylize and abstract the world. And yet there's a part of Chaplin in me until my death. Like musicians who share the ethics of music, we share the ethics of mime."

"Pupils will have the opportunity to create their own concepts. Marceau shouldn't paralyze them, he should free them. In another 10 years, America will have a great mime age. And it has all happened since I introduced mime to this country. Not Decroux. He was never here."

"The Marceau style is impressionistic. It's a question of musicality, the silent musicality of gestures. You have to move in space like fish in water. There's a way of breathing and signing a movement. Catching an essence..."

Marceau sees the lack of tradition in America as an advantage. He remembers with affection and respect talented American pupils, such as Hayward Coleman.

"Mime is so old and so young," he

A tale of the silver-spooned sippers

Dusseldorf tasters test taste of tea

DUSSELDORF, (INP) — For Sir Winston Churchill's soldiers it was "more important than ammunition." Mount Everest climber Reinhold Messner drank it by the litre, "even when I wasn't thirsty." We are talking about one of the oldest beverages known to mankind, tea.

Chinese tea dominated the world market into the past century, but today it is too weak and has too smoky a flavor to suit European tastes. For that reason the Federal Republic of Germany, for example, imports its annual consumption of 13,000 tons mainly from India (38 %) and Sri Lanka (20 %). World tea production is estimated at about 1.5 million tons, of which some 75,000 tons are exported from the producing countries.

In India alone there are some 6,000 tea plantations with an annual production of about 500,000 tons. Assam in northern India is the largest single tea cultivation region in the world. There, a particularly bitter brand of tea is grown which is especially well liked in East Frisia, the classic German tea-drinking region on the North Sea coast that has an annual per capita consumption of over 6 pounds (as against a nationwide average of 192 grammes). One of the finest and most aromatic teas, on the other hand, is produced in Darjeeling on the slopes of the Himalaya Mountains.

In contrast to coffee, which is imported as an unfinished product and goes through a process of selection and roasting before being marketed, tea is processed to form a finished product on the plantations in the country of origin and is exported as a ready-to-use commodity where it is bought at six auction places in various parts of the world.

Highly experienced tea-tasters working for the individual tea packing companies are responsible for the mixtures that appear on the retail markets. For the largest European tea packing company, "Teekanne GmbH," in Dusseldorf, it is Rolf Traupmann who is responsible for the constancy of quality and taste of the tea blends. He and his colleagues decide which kinds of tea are to be selected for a particular brand of tea from the daily shipments, a process often involving up to 16 different varieties.

As modest as his work tool is, a silver spoon, the truthness of his taste is marked and unerring. "It is based on a natural talent and, of course, on experience. You have to have years of experience to be good at it," said Traupmann.

The amount of tea tested at any one time is exactly three grams. It is weighed and then placed in porcelain tasting bowls made in accordance with international norms. Boiling-hot water is then added. The tea has to soak exactly five minutes. Wet tea leaves

and fresh tea are just as much an object of quality testing as tea tasting in the bowls.

"Some days we test as many as 500 samples in a morning," the tea taster adds, taking a sip from his silver spoon to test the quality of the sample before spitting it into a large brass container.

In seconds he and his colleagues are able to ascertain the age, country of origin, price and the deciding question as to whether and how much of the tasted tea will fit into a given mixture. Both eyes and nose are involved in the test. No wonder that the testing room has to be free of smells. Perfumed or smoking co-workers would be out of place here.

The tea has to stand up to a taste test five times before it is approved for sale. The tea-taster goes into action the first time when agents of the tea company in the Far East send a sample to Dusseldorf prior to a big auction. After the test, it is decided whether the tea should be bought at the auction and at what price.

The product that is bought there is immediately subjected to another taste test upon arrival in the Rhine-Ruhr metropolis. Then the blend of a particular brand is determined, and for this purpose the teas must again be tested. Before the blend can be approved for packing, it again has to pass a test. And the finished product is tested once again before it is placed on the market.

Hamood pays a visit

Joha encounters his neighbor

"Here comes Hamood," Joha called out to his wife.

Joha's neighbor Hamood was a tall and strong man. With head held high and chest expanded, he came striding towards Joha's house. When he reached the front garden, he saw Joha through the open window. Hamood suddenly slumped over, clutching his legs. Trying out various facial contortions, he adjusted an agonized expression on his face.

Joha ranted, "Oh, the big fake has come to borrow again. He has put on his arthritis posture for pity. I'm through with the lazy act after the last time. He borrowed my best watermelon for his guests. He was too miserly to buy one and too lazy to plant last year. And he said he was too weak to carry a big watermelon from the market."

"Imagine. Then he returned the seeds and rind to me and had the nerve to proclaim that he was paying me back double! That braggart even praised his own generosity. He told everyone that he gave me entertainment for a week because I could roast and eat the seeds. He boasted how he brought food for my donkey with the rind."

Hamood knocked on the door. "Ahlan," welcomed Joha. Hamood hopped in. The two men solemnly exchanged polite greetings. Hamood managed to keep his face distorted in a painful pose. Grabbing the wall for support he went sliding slowly down onto a cushion. He held his legs and looked gravely at Joha.

Joha inquired, "How is your arthritis today?"

Hamood's face brightened at his favorite topic. His mood became quite jolly. He cheerfully described the pains in his legs. He boasted about the progress of his aches with pride as if they were his favorite children. "Nobody has this terrible affliction as I do," he said with great enthusiasm.

Joha sat back to listen, letting Hamood enjoy himself.

Hamood went into ecstasy telling of how he could hardly walk to town. When Hamood finished, he added, "So that is why I must borrow your donkey today."

Joha thought to himself, "This big ox will break my donkey's back."

Hamood asked again, "I need to borrow your donkey."

"My donkey is not here today," Joha answered.

"Oh, what a pity. I must be going," Hamood shot up from his seat, on steady legs. He took long, bouncing strides to the door.

A donkey's braying was heard from the back of the house. The braying became louder.

Hamood questioned Joha, "I thought you told me that your donkey was not here? That is a donkey's voice."

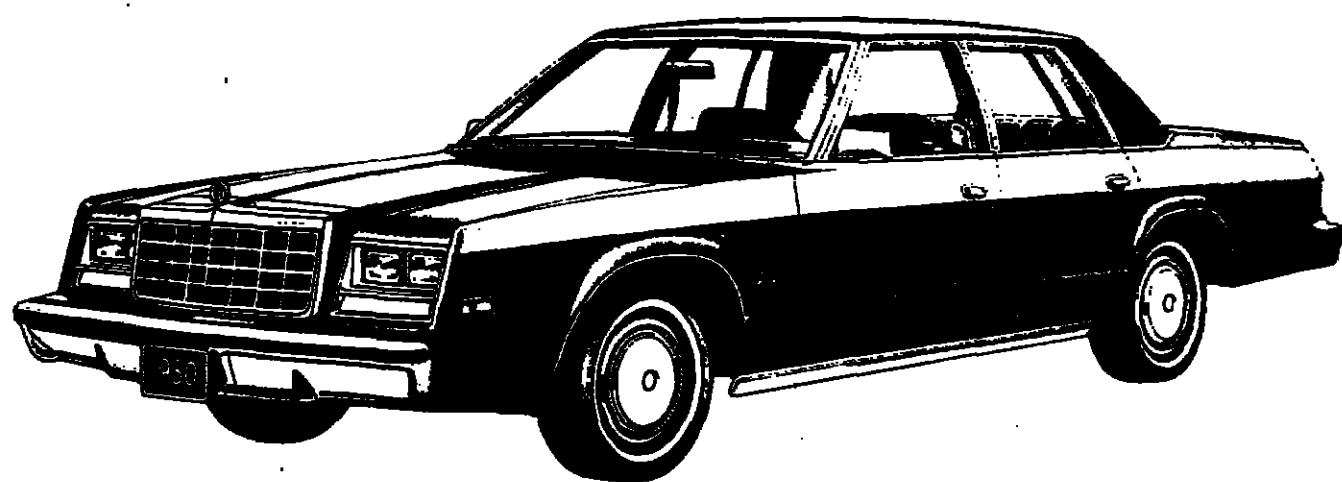
With irritation, Joha spurted out, "Now are you going to believe a donkey, or are you going to believe me?"

Submitted by Lillie Matarwe

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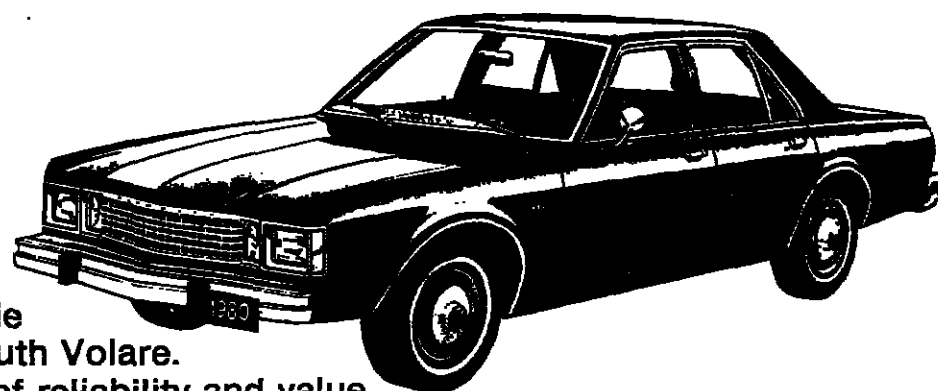
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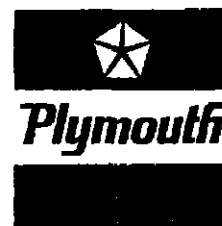
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Zimbabwe whites: Hope and skepticism

By David Cante

SALISBURY — What does the future hold for the 212,000 white Rhodesians who became citizens of Zimbabwe on April 18? Traumatized and indeed humiliated, by Robert Mugabe's stunning electoral victory, the majority of whites now oscillate between hope and skepticism. After seven years of bitter bush warfare (more than 25,000 died), the "external terrorists" have swept to power, reviving white nightmares of what happened in the Congo, Angola and Mozambique.

Yet Mugabe, reputedly an ice-cold disciple of dialectical materialism, quickly and brilliantly projected a new mood of conciliation. Not only did he leave Lt. General Peter Walls in command of the security forces, he also appointed a Rhodesian Front politician, David Smith, as minister of commerce and industry, while entrusting the crucial agriculture portfolio to the president of the Commercial Farmers Union, Denis Norman. The telegrams heaped on Norman's desk indicated that white farmers were consoled, if cautious; Rhodesians have always lived on borrowed time.

But the ultimate fate of white Rhodesians may lie less in Mugabe's hands than in their own heads. To face the future they must first confront the past. Clearly it is too much to ask young whites reared in the Ian Smith era to discard overnight their inbred assumptions of superiority, their innate sense of skin. "You feel," said a young army reservist to whom I gave a lift from Umtali to Salisbury, "like a tenant in your own house."

A boiler-maker by trade, five years of reserve duty (170 days per year) in the bush had so conditioned him to fighting "terrs" and to "thumping" petrifed black villagers who claimed never to have seen one that the prospect of peace left him hollow with chagrin and disbelief. Anatole France once remarked that all armies are the finest in the world; he might have added that they are never defeated, only betrayed.

The mental inheritance of a larger sealed off from all dissenting voices constitutes the hurdle between the whites and their future. In the Mashaba mine two blacks are employed to carry this boiler-maker's tools. "Those munts are lazy sods," he says. "They won't do a hand's turn unless you keep on top of them. For me, they can have any wog government they want so long as they stay out of our social clubs."

He is too young to have children — education is the crunch. Middle-aged whites are unanimous: so long as Mugabe "leaves us alone," allowing them access to private medicine and private education, "we'll wait and see."

Umtali Boys High School is a paradise of games fields, athletics facilities, tennis and squash courts set down in 170 landscaped acres and surrounded by the stark mountain ranges which mark the

Mozambique border. The headmaster, who admits to deep depression after Mugabe's victory, showed me the school chapel with its memorial to 57 old boys who fell in two World Wars. He only hopes that Mugabe's people will tolerate a plaque commemorating the 47 who died in the war now ending.

Passing a file of boys who respectfully removed their green caps — "Good morning, gentlemen," he responded — the headmaster clutched at a straw: "Now Mugabe and his wife are both teachers, so they must surely believe in standards..." A moment later he proudly pointed out the peak of Cecil Kop from which guerrillas bombed the valley city.

The Boys High can today boast 12 black pupils out of 450. Hidden within these statistics is a guilty secret. After the exodus of whites from Umtali and the eastern farms, the school is currently operating at 250 pupils less than its capacity — indeed a splendid modern hostel equipped to house 140 boarders stands locked and empty. Why? Because only black pupils could now fill those places. Because, as the headmaster puts it, "We want to study Shakespeare here, not Shona history. We want to play rugby and cricket, not soccer."

Umtali Boy and Girls High Schools are classified as Community Schools. As part of the deal struck with the obliging Bishop Abel Muzorewa, the former premier, the department of education sold off many of the whites-only schools at nominal prices to the parents, whose elected boards of gov-

ernors would henceforward determine the entrance requirements. "Ask yourselves," Hilary Squires warned the parents of Oriel Boys School, Salisbury. "What would be the result if Tafara and Mabvuku (Two African townships) were added to the zone serving this school?" Yet the government continues to pay the teachers' salaries in the Community Schools, so that fees are only \$46 a term. "If Umtali parents had to pay more," the headmaster insists, "they'd take off for South Africa, where education is free."

But can the whites really expect Mugabe's incoming Minister of Education, Dzingai Mutumbuka, to continue subsidizing this exclusive system while little more than a third of African children complete primary education and, of those who do, only one in five can find a place in a secondary school? When Chisipite Senior School for girls decided last year to remain private, lyrics were composed to mark its 25th anniversary:

Thanks for the memory,
For building Chisi School,
Tennis courts and swimming pool.
Oh, thank you so much.

On March 4 white Rhodesians felt they had little to be thankful for as Mugabe swept to election victory. The mood changed when farmers discovered that they could now go about their work without fear of landmines or ambushes. But they were jolted out of any possible complacency by the

news that the new minister of sport was to be a 25-year-old black female terrorist, Mrs. Tsurai Ropa (which means split blood). Nhoongo, wife of a guerrilla commander, had fought in the bush since 1973 and been on the receiving end of Rhodesia's devastating raids on Chimololo camp in Mozambique. Could such a person condone continuing sporting links with South Africa?

In Rhodesia this is no back-page question. Sport is the linchpin of white culture, and the whole fabric of white sport is interwoven with that of South Africa. Not only does Rhodesia compete in Currie Cup rugby and cricket matches against provincial sides like Transvaal and Natal, but Rhodesian sportsmen are eligible for the coveted Springbok colors. Before the big, all-ticket match against Northern Transvaal in July 1978, the crowd sang "Land of Hope and Glory" and the Padre of the army, who led the singing, declared: "This is God's own country." Asked after the match whether next year his team would be called Zimbabwe, Ian Smith snapped, "Don't jump to conclusions."

But now no leap of the imagination is needed. Genuine majority rule having arrived, the whites must like it or leave it. Given tact on both sides, there is no reason why many of them should not settle down to enjoy the fruits of peace. But first they must come to terms with the past and with the needs of black workers, black children and black peasants — in short, they must turn their mental life inside out. (OFNS)

ISMAIL'S DEPARTURE

As recently as this last February the 28th, Abdul Fattah Ismail, chairman of South Yemen's Presidential Council, said in an interview with the Kuwaiti paper Al-Siyasah that "those looking for changes in South Yemeni leadership will have a long wait." But he is now proved wrong. Sunday, Ismail left the government, and moved to the merely honorary position at the head of the ruling Socialist Party of South Yemen. His place in power was taken by his erstwhile prime minister, Ali Nasser Muhammad, who now becomes the president of the council as well as the party's general secretary.

The official reason for this dramatic development was given as Ismail's failing health. This is unconvincing. For although he was known to have suffered from a stomach ulcer, he is known to have made a good recovery after a course of treatment in Moscow. He appeared to be in very good health at the recent "Steadfastness and Confrontation" summit in Tripoli. The reason for his departure must therefore be looked for elsewhere.

South Yemeni politics are by no means open, so that a reading of the significance of the recent shift can only be based on conjecture. The country's economy is known to be suffering, with the outgoing president being closely identified with the policies held popularly to be responsible for this. There was in addition a constant tension in the country's armed forces between the regular army and the militia, with incoming President Muhammad closely identified with the former, and Ismail with the latter.

Ismail was also known to be "Moscow's favorite" in Aden; and it was he who signed the "friendship and cooperation" treaty with the Soviet Union. But neither his closeness to Moscow nor his identification with the more militant left wing tendencies in South Yemeni politics need necessarily mean that his removal from power is a setback for Moscow. The Soviets, it is said, could be well disposed toward a more moderate line. This is seen to help to calm the area's anxieties after the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, as well lead to the possibility of aid from the neighboring rich Arab states.

The new president is known for his moderation both on internal and external issues. He had been known to favor the "minimum program" adopted by the Arab countries in the Baghdad summit, and had consistently advocated a more open policy toward neighboring countries. But his position, given the internal situation in Aden and the Moscow involvement, could be endangered once he puts his line into practice. Would he, one wonders, prove to be his country's "Hafizullah Amin," the late Afghan leader who, no sooner than ousting the more intransigent Taraki, soon himself succumbed to Moscow's man Babrak Karmal?

U.S.-IRAN SHOWDOWN

The countries of Western Europe and Japan are fearful of the further escalation of America's punitive measures against Iran. Their worry cannot but be increased by the recent unrest in Iran's universities, the main effect of which is bound to be the further polarization of the country and the strengthening of the militant groups opposed to any peaceful solution to the crisis with the United States.

The European powers have all expressed their support of their major ally, the United States; yet, with the exception of Britain whose Prime Minister Thatcher was unequivocal in aligning her stand with that of President Carter, the support is seen mainly as a means to dissuade the United States from taking an irreversible step against Iran.

The Europeans fear that a military confrontation in the Gulf would disrupt the area as a whole. West Germany (and Japan) have a vital interest in keeping the Iranian oil flowing. And although most of the other powers have other sources of oil, those, it is felt, will also be threatened. The question, indeed, involves far more than oil. The economies of the industrialized West are inextricably mingled with those of the Gulf, and any disruption there is bound to have drastic repercussions.

Observers feel that the European tactic of support so that the counsel of moderation can gain a hearing has in fact worked, and that this underlies President Carter's exemption of food supplies and medicines from the list of banned exports to Iran. But this can only be temporary; and the war drums will soon start sounding again unless some positive results are achieved. Observers think that the middle of next month is the probable limit to America's restraint.

The expected American military action against Iran will take the form of mining Iranian harbors — a technique perfected against what was North Vietnam. And the European allies will no doubt do their best to see that the situation does not deteriorate to that extent. But with Iran in turmoil, and the consequent absence of a stable Iranian negotiating side, the outlook does not seem in the least encouraging.

Britain fails to break EEC deadlock

By Liz Barber

BRUSSELS — Hope is waning for a happy outcome to Britain's European budgetary problems, due for another airing at the summit meeting of EEC heads of state in Luxembourg on April 27 and 28.

The summit, already postponed once by the European Community's chairman, Francesco Cossiga, ostensibly because of the Italian government crisis, has been described as crucial to the settlement of the British budgetary issues.

No new proposals toward a solution have come out of the European Commission since February, when it reiterated the offer of \$770 million made to Premier Margaret Thatcher at last year's Dublin summit, plus provision of Community funds to help finance industrial projects and schemes to benefit Northern Ireland. Added to this was a promise for the gradual reform of the Common Agricultural Policy.

Neither has there been any sign that the govern-

ments of the eight other member states are willing to concede to British demands. Commission officials were said to be disappointed over the postponement of the summit and feel they are making little headway in a situation where it seems nobody can win.

General goodwill for increased Community spending in Britain still has not squared with Mrs. Thatcher's aim to pay less in contributions (\$2,550 million last year) and be awarded a \$1,300 million relief package to include the \$770 million on offer plus special regional aid.

The problem remains: Where is additional money for Britain to come from?

The percentage of member countries' Value Added Tax receipts, which form part of the Community's revenue, could be increased to provide extra cash for Britain, but the idea is not popular, especially with Italy and Ireland, who would resent shouldering the British contribution.

An uneasy compromise might be found if Britain accepted the \$770 million in return for a guarantee of good faith not to block controversial farm price

changes.

The case for a reduction in British contributions to the Community has come at an awkward moment. Disputes over the lamb trade between France and Britain have strained diplomatic relations; elections this autumn in Germany and next year in France have delayed the urgently needed reform of the Common Agricultural Policy; the internal budgetary crisis and serious concern over the safety of oil supplies (when Britain has its own North Sea oil) have lowered the level of tolerance toward specifically British problems.

The option of Britain becoming an associate member of the Community has not had many takers. There remains a second option: that of Britain withdrawing from the Common Agricultural Policy.

At the moment Britain is not a member of the European Monetary System, which functions without sterling. This has not affected its political position within the Community. Thus a Britain where the Common Agricultural Policy does not operate might be the answer to the deadlock. (OFNS)

saudi press review

In a lead story, *Al-Jazirah* and *Al-Medina* reported that the Kingdom's third five-year plan will be submitted to King Khaled in a few days. They said the plan emphasizes the development of smaller towns, education, industries, agriculture and women's work as well as the creation of a financial market and conscription for Saudi Arabians. *Al-Nadwa* played as its lead the projected signing of an agreement worth nearly \$1 billion between SABIC and Exxon for the establishment of a polyethylene project in Jubail.

Okaz led with the PLO's conditions for the acceptance of the European initiative while *Al-Yom* highlighted in its lead Pakistani President Mohammad Zia Ul Haq's talks with the secretary general of the Organization of Islamic Conference (OIC) at the start of an Islamic foreign ministers' conference in Islamabad. Jeddah-based European ambassadors' criticisms of the British film *Death of a Princess* were featured in the lead story in *Al-Riyadh* newspaper.

Al-Medina frontpaged the Belgian government's decision to grant diplomatic immunity to the PLO office in Brussels. It also highlighted the polythelene project agreement to be signed next Saturday. U.N. Secretary General Kurt Waldheim's condemnation of assaults on U.N. forces in Lebanon appeared prominently on the front page of *Okaz*, the paper also reported that the United Arab Emirates has agreed

to consolidate its relations with Saudi Arabia in the area of higher education.

In a front-page story, *Al-Nadwa* reported European mediation between the U.S. and Iran, and further quoted newspaper reports as saying there was a likelihood of a new government in Egypt headed by Hosni Mubarak, the present vice-president.

Dealing with King Khaled's donation of SR 12 million for families of those who lost their lives during encounters with the renegades at the Holy Haram in Mecca last November, *Al-Bilad* said the royal gesture complemented the government measures toward the welfare of the bereaved families. The King's donation is a living example of his deep paternal love and affection

of his people, said the paper. Concerned with the situation in the Middle East, *Al-Jazirah* said it is just like a barrel over-stuffed with ammunition, and warned that the next phase might start with Shimon Peres coming to power in Israel. It said Peres will not be different from Begin as far as understanding, vision and decision are concerned. The paper said that the only thing that can avert an explosion in the Middle East is a West European peace initiative in the region.

Al-Riyadh concentrated on the Lebanese situation and said that Israel was behind the hostility in the region and was striving to heat up the situation in the south by encouraging the forces of renegade Saad Haddad to attack U.N. forces. The paper said that Israel's support for Haddad jeopardized attempts to reach a settlement acceptable to all parties.

Dealing with the British TV film, *Al-Medina* said the initiative of the OIC to discuss ways of reacting to the scandalous affair demonstrates its concern. The paper said that such an initiative ought to be taken by every regional and international organization to confront lies and distortions. In this regard, the paper mentioned the positive response from French television, which it said has produced documentary films representing the correct Islamic view. But such attempts will receive limited response as

Jewish and Zionist elements remain determined to distort the facts about Islam in presentations to Western audiences, said the paper. In an editorial, *Al-Nadwa* recalled the establishment of Israel 32 years ago and its crimes against the Arabs. It said the elimination of Israel will justly and comprehensively solve the Middle East problem.

Okaz focused on Palestinian moves toward the realization of a just peace, saying their intensive efforts in Europe will bear fruit, especially as Europe is now keen on playing an effective role after being convinced that its interest lies in the development of good relations with the Arabs.

Handwritten signature: *ج. م. كمال*

Books, stamps and conferences bring message

Worldwide activities to enhance Islam

By Raana Siddiqi

JEDDAH — The beginning of the Fifteenth Hundredth year of the Muslim calendar is being observed throughout the Muslim world with a program of activities aimed at inspiring and strengthening the *Umma* and spreading the message of Islam.

The Islamic New Year is associated neither with the elements of nature nor with the birth of a Prophet. The Hijra (migration) of Prophet Muhammad fourteen hundred years ago from the city of Mecca, which had become an undesirable abode then, to the

successes and failures, and to use the occasion as a springboard for rethinking of the future and planning what action the *Umma* (Muslim community) should take to occupy its right place in the world.

Among the activities already organized was the Seera Conference held in Qatar, the first of such gatherings to occur throughout the world. The Qatar Conference was inaugurated by the country's Crown Prince Sheikh Hamad bin Khalifa Al Thani and was attended by a large number of scholars and notables.

One idea is to adopt an emblem for the

arranged various programs. The American Senate has passed a resolution that the 15th Muslim centennial should be honoured suitably.

The General Conference and the Executive Board of UNESCO have both approved a proposal to publish a six volume series on Islam, Zafarul Islam said. "The Executive Board of the UNESCO, although predominantly non-Muslim, agreed to this proposal. The object of this proposal is to explain to non-Muslims an undistorted picture of Islam."

There was even an International Hijra Symposium in Tashkent, U.S.S.R., in November last year to mark the beginning of the 15th Century.

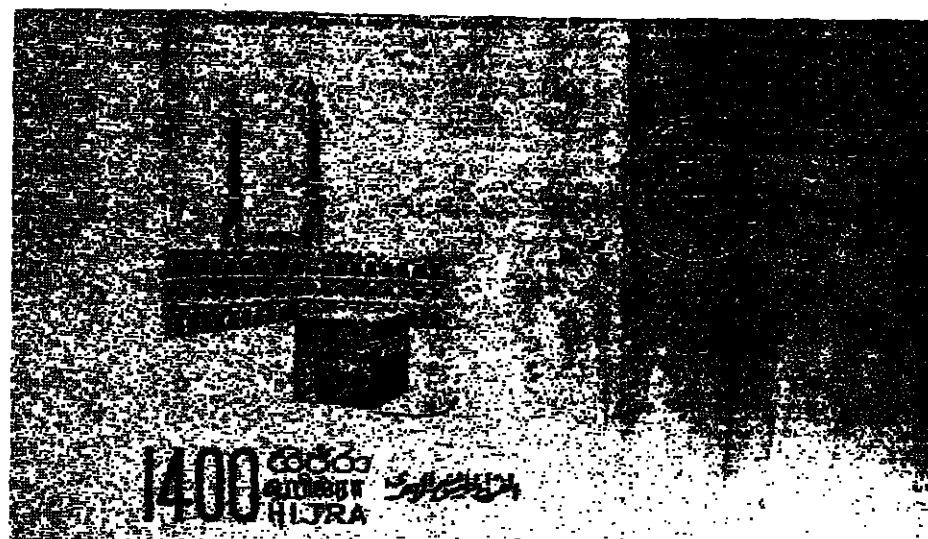
Regarding the financial aspects of the program, Assistant Secretary General Zafarul Islam said that all these activities at the state level are the responsibility of the individual States, although on occasion the OIC supplements the funds. All programs at the international level under the sponsorship of the General Secretariat of the OIC are financed from the Islamic Solidarity Fund. "The program is extensive and may not be completed in two years, but we have initiated the process and hope to inspire Muslims in all walks of life to continue the effort to make the future role of Islam as important as in the past."

Looking back at the last Century, Muslims may have encountered many losses, but the biggest gain to the *Umma* has been the struggle to free themselves as Muslim nations. This has brought about the possibility to take up once again the fundamental beliefs, principles and concepts of Islam and to strengthen the unity of the Muslims.

As Zafarul Islam said, "The Hijra program could bring about a better understanding, a rediscovery and awakening among Muslims throughout the World."



CONFERENCE: The Crown Prince of Qatar Sheikh Hamad bin Khalifa Al Thani presides over a conference on the life and times of the holy Prophet Muhammad last year, in Doha. The conference which lasted a few days reviewed the life of the Prophet, his deeds and sayings as presented by ulama from many Islamic countries.



STAMP: The stamp shown in the right-hand corner was designed to commemorate the advent of the 15th century Hijra. It was the first of its kind to be issued by the government of Sri Lanka.

welcoming city of Medina marked the beginning of the Islamic era.

The timely decision to migrate to Medina in the cause of Islam provided the opportunity to establish an Islamic State, draw up a written constitution and to spread the message of Islam. It was only in the 10th year of Hijra that Mecca was taken by Muslims and within the lifetime of the Prophet Muhammad, Islam had spread to the borders of Iraq and Syria.

It is, thus, not surprising that no date should be considered more appropriate for the beginning of the Muslim calendar than the one marking the establishment of the first Muslim society.

The Jeddah based Organization of the Islamic Conference (OIC), which has a membership of 40 states, has planned an extensive two year program of activities to mark the advent of the 15th Century Hijra. The suggestion for such a program was first raised at the Sixth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers held in Jeddah in 1975.

The Secretary General of the OIC was asked to prepare studies and proposals in this connection. At the Seventh Islamic Conference held in Istanbul, a 12 state committee was set up, and after three sessions, presented a program of celebration of the Hijra at the Eighth Conference in Tripoli in 1978. The proposed program aimed to create among the Muslims an awareness of their role — spiritual, moral and cultural — throughout history and to spread the message of Islam globally.

Mr. Zafarul Islam, Assistant Secretary General for Cultural Affairs at the OIC was made the overall superintendent of the Hijra centenary program. A talk with him reveals the array of activities planned including conferences, competitions, exhibitions, films and publications to take place in the Member States of OIC as well as in Europe and North America.

According to Zafarul Islam, the program is being organized both at state and international levels. In the state level program, it was recommended that Member States of OIC utilize the mass media to organize conferences and children's program, to use the Hijra calendar with the solar one and to adopt Friday as weekly holiday where this was not being done and to consider the introduction of Arabic as secondary level since it is the language of the Quran.

"It is a good occasion," said Zafarul Islam, "to make Muslims aware of their history in the past hundred years — to evaluate both

Hijra centenary, for which designs have been submitted by renowned Muslim artists. According to Zafarul Islam "there will be an international conference to choose the design of the emblem to be used in all Muslim countries for the various programs held in connection with the Hijra celebrations. This emblem to be chosen by a jury of experts can be used on stationery, commemorative coins, currency and banknotes throughout the Muslim world."

There is also a proposal to arrange interstate travel within the Islamic World for Muslim youth to enable them to exchange visits, and make trips to historical sights.

The OIC hopes airlines and travel agencies in Muslim countries would offer special fares for such trips.

The more important proposals for the Hijra program relate to subjects of more lasting value. These include compilation and publication of books on various aspects of Islam and production of films on Islamic themes in all major languages. Dr. Nadimuddin Bammate of UNESCO has already been commissioned to do a television series on Islam, the show will include the Hajj, art, science and elements of a Muslim city. The idea behind such activities is not just to make the Muslims aware of their Islamic heritage and culture, but also to dissipate wrong notions of Islam in any non-Muslim countries and to project a positive image of Islam," reflected Zafarul Islam.

Another major project is to compile a new Encyclopaedia of Islam. Zafarul Islam said there is one Encyclopaedia on Islam in Holland and is regarded as a valuable piece of work. He added, "unfortunately, there are some distortions in it and we would like to produce an authentic Encyclopaedia of Islam."

Talking about the program in non-Muslim countries, Mr. Islam said the first major event of the Hijra program was held in Sri Lanka in January. Not only did the Ceylonese Government encourage and participate in this conference, but also issued a commemorative stamp to honor the Hijra.

Similarly, the OIC with the cooperation of local Muslim organizations arranged a number of functions in Europe, Canada and the United States. The most recent was a Conference in London called "Prophet Muhammad and His Message" held last week under the auspices of the Islamic Council of Europe. The Muslim Students Association of the U.S.A. and Canada and the Islamic Center in Washington have also

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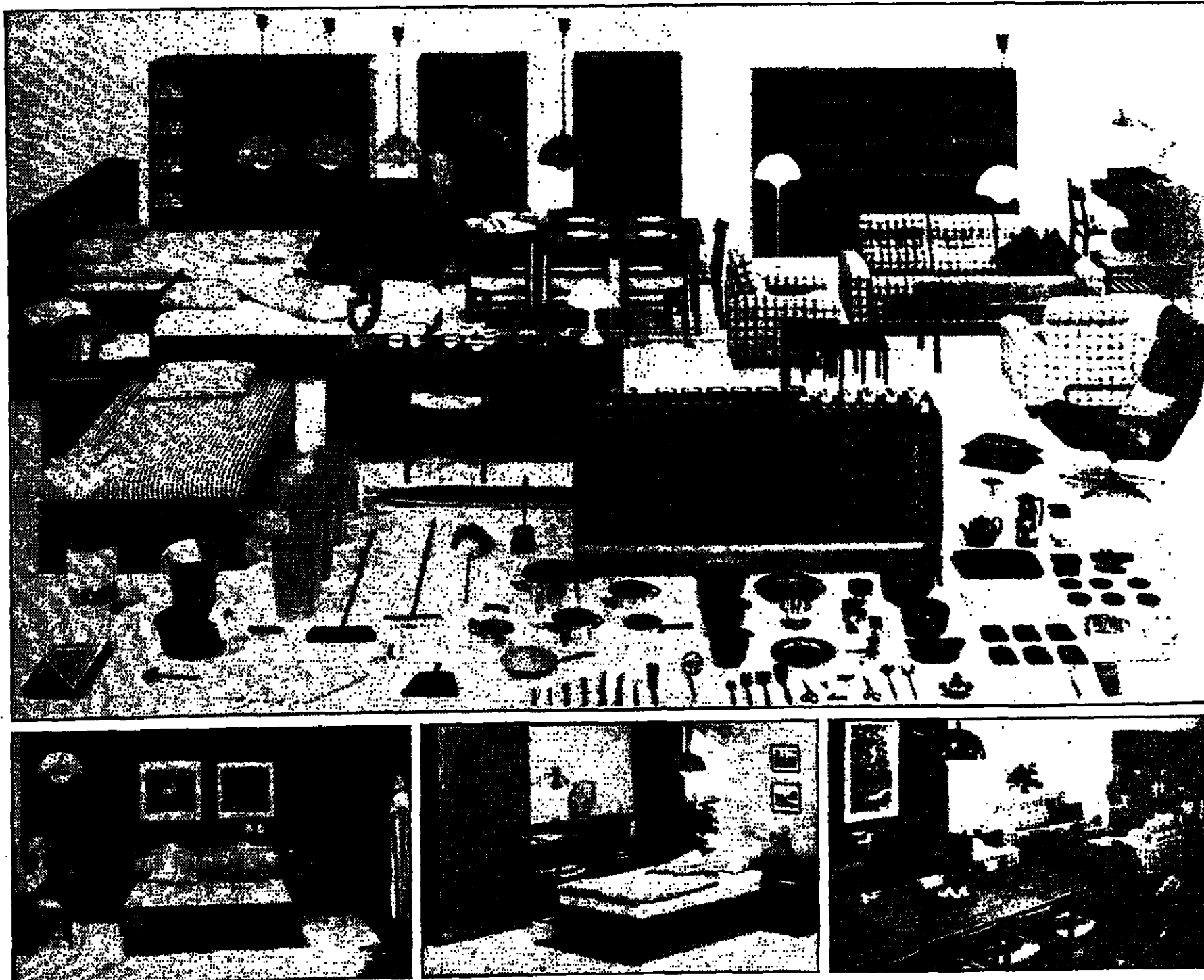
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Costa Rica urges new airlift

Meets Castro demand on asylum by opening door to all refugees

SAN JOSE, Costa Rica, April 21 (AP) — Costa Rica has offered asylum to the 10,000 Cubans still trying to leave Havana via the Peruvian embassy and appealed to Fidel Castro to let the evacuation resume immediately.

The Cuban president did not answer the offer by the administration of President Daniel Oduber immediately Sunday or lift the ban he imposed Friday on flights to Costa Rica. But Castro did allow 32 of the would-be exiles to fill empty seats on an Iberia Airlines flight from Havana to Madrid.

Since most of the Cubans who crowded into the Peruvian embassy's grounds two weeks ago want to go to the United States and flights between Havana and Miami would be difficult to arrange, Costa Rica offered to give the refugees temporary haven until asylum could be arranged for them.

After about 700 had been flown to San Jose and half of those had been flown on to Peru, the Cuban government barred the use of Costa Rica as an intermediate stop and said that henceforth the Cubans must be flown direct to those countries accepting them as refugees.

Costa Rica respond Sunday by offering to accept all of those waiting to leave Cuba.

"The doors of Costa Rica remain open for all those who seek a corner in the world wherein to fulfill their aspirations of liberty and peace, without taking into account their origin, ideology or color of their skin," the foreign ministry said in a statement.

In addition to Peru, which has agreed to accept 1,000 refugees, and the United States, which has said it will take up to 3,500, Argentina, Belgium, Brazil, Ecuador, Spain and Sweden have offered to accept some of the Cubans.

Carlos Aguilar of the Costa Rican Foreign Ministry said there were indications Castro would allow flights from Havana to Miami. But he said he thought that would pose legal problems for the United States, which does not have full diplomatic relations with the Castro government.

Costa Rica had said it could afford to resettle only 300 of the Cubans on its territory, but Aguilar said contributions from foreign governments and private sources would allow the nation to accommodate up to 10,000.

Army guards oil plants

Strife-torn Assam reported quiet but tense

NEW DELHI, April 21 (APF) — The situation in Gauhati, the capital of the sensitive and disturbed northeastern Indian state of Assam is "quiet", but tension continued for the third day Monday, according to reports reaching here.

Army and para-military forces were guarding the oil installations. A curfew remained in force around Narengi, six kilometers from the city — the scene of a see-saw battle between the army and the Assamese on Saturday.

The authorities have so far failed to start the pumping of crude, as the entire staff or the refinery have refused to cooperate in protest at the army crackdown and arrests of suspected leaders of the seven-month-old agitation for the detection and deportation of

about five million immigrants from neighboring Bangladesh and Nepal.

Army and para-military forces have been deployed on all approach roads to Narengi to prevent pickets entering. Steel-helmeted police continued round-the-clock patrolling in Gauhati city.

Press Trust of India (PTI) news agency reporting from Gauhati Monday said that at least 50 leaders of the Assam agitation have been arrested so far. At least 300 people have been killed so far in mob fury and police retaliations.

The blockade of oil installations since Dec. 27 has inflicted a grievous blow to India's economy. Assam produces 5.45 million tons of crude annually.

Meanwhile normal life was paralyzed in

Assam's neighboring state of Manipur on the first day of a three-day general strike called by supporters of an agitation parallel to the one in Assam Monday.

Reports reaching here said all government offices, shops and commercial establishments remained closed and air services and road communications were suspended. No violence was reported.

Two students were killed in police shooting last week in Manipur during the demonstrations against foreigners.

The Manipur agitators have been demanding postponement of year-end school examinations as part of their campaign. Though this was since accepted by the state authorities the agitators, despite a government appeal, decided to go ahead with their plan to organize the state-wide strike.

54th birthday

polls reflect.

The normally staid British Broadcasting Corporation, in an unusual tribute, began its radio programs Monday morning with a rendition of "God Save the Queen" and a message of "affectionate and loyal greetings" to the monarch.

Elizabeth's realm has dwindled substantially from the globe-circling empire of her great-grandmother, Queen Victoria.

Britain's Queen Elizabeth celebrates

WINDSOR, England, April 21 (AP) — Britain's monarch, Queen Elizabeth II, was to celebrate her 54th birthday Monday.

After relaxing with her family Sunday at the Badminton Equestrian Show in rural Gloucestershire, it was business as usual at Windsor Castle as the queen returned to official duties.

It's more than 28 years since the shy young mother of two was hastily summoned from an African tour in 1952 to succeed her father,

King George VI, upon his sudden death.

She has ruled during the tenure of eight prime ministers, starting with Sir Winston Churchill and including Margaret Thatcher, in addition to raising a family of three boys and a girl and handling one of the biggest household budgets in the world — this year running at \$ 6.25 million.

She is loved by Britons too, as the jubilant celebrations of her silver jubilee year in 1977 demonstrated and regular public opinion

polls reflect.

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Carter favored over Kennedy

Candidates seek Pennsylvania wins

PHILADELPHIA, April 21 (AP) — Republican front-runner Ronald Reagan campaigned with Howard H. Baker, a former rival turned ally, and Senator Edward M. Kennedy insisted that his Democratic challenge is neither divisive nor done, as candidates hunted for votes on the eve of the crucial Pennsylvania presidential primary.

Vice President Walter F. Mondale campaigned for the absent President Jimmy Carter, asking Pennsylvanians to "get everyone out there voting and give this president a change to continue serving our nation."

Kennedy has spent 12 days campaigning for the pivotal Pennsylvania primary election, to be held Tuesday, drawing sizeable crowds but shying away from any forecast of the outcome. The pollsters rate Carter the favorite. Kennedy vowed that defeat would "absolutely not" lead him to quit the race.

The competition is for 185 Democratic nominating delegates, who will participate in

the party's national convention that will choose the Democratic nominee for the 1980 presidential elections.

In the Republican race, 83 delegates are at stake, and while they will be legally uncommitted, the Reagan camp claims at least 50 of them will be supporters of the Republican front-runner.

Senate Republican leader Baker, who withdrew his own presidential candidacy for the Republican party after the first three primaries, endorsed Reagan on Sunday night.

"On paper, the numbers simply say that the time has come to rally around the almost certain nominee of the party," Baker said.

The Republican tally now has Reagan with 411 delegates, Bush 96, and U.S. Representative John B. Anderson, who is not on the Pennsylvania ballot, 57. Anderson is thought to be on the verge of declaring himself an independent presidential candidate.

It will take 998 delegate votes to win the Republican nomination.

Ohio Governor James A. Rhodes also endorsed Reagan on Sunday. Reagan said that would be a big asset in the June 3 Ohio primary with 77 delegates at stake.

"This has been a magnificent week for us," Reagan said in Columbus. He gained a half-dozen delegates in Minnesota on Saturday, and picked up 49 delegates by sweeping Alaska's state Republican convention Sunday.

But Bush won 17 delegates in Maine, where Reagan didn't get any. Four uncommitted delegates were chosen there. Those were skirmishes. The big battle is Pennsylvania, where Bush insists that he can and will win the popular vote. It is not binding. delegates are elected separately, and Reagan is confident of gaining a majority. "I'm vain," Reagan said. "I'd like to win the 'beauty contest.'"

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To keep Soviets at bay

West offers Zimbabwe generous aid

SALISBURY, April 21 (AFP) — Rarely has a country been so courted on its accession to independence as Robert Mugabe's Zimbabwe.

Scarcely had the flag of the new state been hoisted than messages of recognition and promises of aid started to flow here from around the world.

The Western world particularly lost no time: the United States, Australia, Britain, West Germany and the European Economic Community have already announced substantial aid programs for the new nation headed by the former guerrilla leader who does not hide his Marxist sympathies.

The result was succinctly stated over the weekend by officials — "the Soviet Union has suffered in Zimbabwe its most serious setback in Africa for a long time."

Moscow, during the guerrilla war,

News Analysis

exclusively supported Joshua Nkomo, the man who came second in the recent elections and whose influence in the new government is minor. Mugabe finds it difficult to forecast the Soviet attitude, to the extent of failing to invite Moscow to the independence celebrations. Some Soviet allies, such as East Germany where Nkomo's wife spent three years in exile, were "forgotten" from the guest list.

For the West, which is currently trying to evaluate the consequences of Zimbabwe's independence on the whole of southern Africa, the Soviet Union must not be allowed to mark up lost ground. The West is trying, through economic aid which Zimbabwe badly needs, to ensure the road is barred.

Mugabe, who has expressed satisfaction with this aid, has not stopped stressing his non-alignment and intention to remain that way. His country intends to play an active role in the non-aligned movement and Organization of African Unity (OAU), proof of which is shown in Mugabe's planned attendance at the African economic summit in Lagos next week. Zimbabwe will also be a member of the Commonwealth.

The southern African situation has been markedly changed by this indepen-



Prime Minister Mugabe

dence, gained after seven years of war. Pretoria now remains the sole bastion of exclusive white power, faced with a black majority whose morale has been lifted, stage by stage with the successive accession to independence of neighboring countries after periods of armed struggle.

Mugabe has several times indicated he will not let his country be used for guerrilla attacks against South Africa, and has even said he was ready to repay loans South Africa made to the previous Salisbury government. But observers believe that it will not take long for Zimbabwe to become the sixth state in the "Front Line" group opposed to Pretoria, using in particular its potential economic power.

Mugabe remains a mystery for many of his fellow countrymen. Rhodesian propaganda presented him as a "terrorist" chief, a doctrinaire leader ready to transform the churches into barracks and send the country's 230,000 whites packing.

Aged 55 — and with ten years spent in prison — the Catholic-educated prime minister has provoked surprise by his words and actions since his election last month. Preaching reconciliation, he has practised it — keeping Gen. Peter Walls, head of Ian Smith's armed forces during the war, in his post to direct Zimbabwe's new armed forces, including two whites in his cabinet, and promising not to touch the private white sector.

Described by all those who come into contact with him as an extremely intelligent man, Mugabe appears absolute master of the situation, with just one shadow: his relations with Nkomo.

The latter, appointed interior minister with limited powers, neither controlling teaching services nor local administration, seems extremely frustrated by the way events have turned out.

In Nkomo's party, a strong faction is pushing for him to go into opposition, and the party's next congress will prove crucial in this. Some of Mugabe's entourage fear the Soviets are pouring oil on these waters, and the prime minister's advisors were concerned to learn that the Soviet delegation to the independence celebrations had discrete talks with Nkomo's lieutenants last week.

But above all the government is preoccupied with rebuilding the country after the sufferings and destruction of war, and to introduce rapidly the changes that seven million Africans are impatiently awaiting.

On Saturday, one hour after being sworn in before Zimbabwe president, the Rev. Canaan Banana, Mugabe's government abolished sales tax on various basic items, reduced it on others, and pushed it up on luxury items, including imports which primarily affect the whites.

In the rural areas, the most affected by the war, the government plans to reopen schools and clinics as quickly as possible and to introduce services hitherto lacking. The sector where the government's ability and capacity for reform will be tested is in handling the million refugees and displaced people created by the fighting.

With 4.5 million hectares of available land for redistribution, the prime minister wants to create conditions favorable to the creation of socialist farm system.

Mugabe's gamble lies in his leaving the vast capitalist economic sector — mainly in white hands — while developing a parallel socialist sector scheduled to become increasingly important.

This novel approach, which is a marked compromise compared with plans drawn up in exile, will be followed with considerable attention elsewhere, particularly in South Africa.

Detective favors Mandela's release

'Coloreds' boycott South African schools

JOHANNESBURG, April 21 (Agencies) — Thousands of colored (mixed racial) students in Johannesburg and Cape Town boycotted classes Monday as protests against "inferior" education increased.

In the Cape Town area, where the boycott began last week, education authorities said about 60 schools were affected.

Demands for improved education spread to Johannesburg at the end of last week and Monday police said about 4,000 colored students demonstrated peacefully in townships around Johannesburg.

Divisional commissioner of police for Soweto, Brigadier Kobus Mann, said the demonstrations began early Monday when about 200 students gathered outside Klip town High School near Soweto, the black township which was the scene of violent rioting over a similar issue in 1976. He said their numbers later swelled to about 1,000 and they marched to a colored secondary school in Eldorado Park where pupils joined the

demonstration.

Meanwhile, the man whose detective work sent Nelson Mandela to prison for life said the South African government should consider releasing Mandela the nation's most famous black political prisoner.

General Hendrik Van Den Bergh, former chief of the Bureau of State Security was quoted in the Johannesburg *Sunday Express* as saying:

"If I were today still the chief of security in South Africa, I would recommend and immediate in-depth investigation into Mandela's present situation with a view to releasing him — if only on humanitarian grounds."

Several black activist groups, and some liberal whites, have begun a campaign to win the release of Mandela from the infamous Robben Island Prison, Mandela, a founder of the banned African National Congress, was sentenced to life imprisonment in 1964 on sabotage and conspiracy convictions. Mandela admitted that the ANC had sought

weapons for a campaign to overthrow the white-minority rule, but said this had been forced on him by white supremacists.

Prime Minister P. Botha's cabinet has rejected the "free Mandela" campaign. Last week Police Minister Louis Le Grange said Mandela remains a "terrorist" and a "Communist."

But Van Den Bergh was quoted as saying: "I know the man's history well, and I challenge anyone to produce one shred of evidence to prove that Mandela was a member of the Communist Party. That is simply not so."

"He stood and still stands for black nationalism just as Afrikaners — and I am one — still stand for Afrikaner nationalism."

The reference to Afrikaner was to the Europeans who settled in South Africa in the 19th century, and now form the majority of the white population.

Human rights unit studies Colombia trial procedures

BOGOTA, April 21 (AP) — Colombia's government and guerrillas holding 17 diplomats hostage at the Dominican Republic embassy here appeared headed toward a new week of waiting Monday as the hemisphere's top human rights group began an inspection of Colombia's controversial stage of siege trial procedures.

The Organization of American States human rights commission, headed by U.S. law professor Thomas Farer, had no formal plans to mediate in the embassy occupation, now entering its 55th day.

Commission sources, however, said that —

given the procedure used by the group in studies of human rights conditions in other Latin American countries recently, the group would possibly be willing to receive evidence from the militant guerrillas.

Brazilian commission member Carlos Dumsbee de Abrantes went a step further saying the rights of the diplomats held in captivity are being denied and the commission could intervene under such circumstances.

Farer, 44, an international law expert who has headed the inter-American legal group for five years, said the government specifically invited the commission to look into the

processing of prisoners under state of siege laws.

The commission was to meet late Monday morning with Colombian President Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala.

The group will be in Colombia for about a week and visit several cities. It is composed of Farer; Andre Aguilar of Venezuela, who served on the U.N. panel that investigated Iran's charges against the Shah; de Abrantes; Cesar Sepulveda of Mexico; Francisco Beltran Galdino of El Salvador; and possibly Luis Demestrio Tinoco of Costa Rica, who has not yet arrived.

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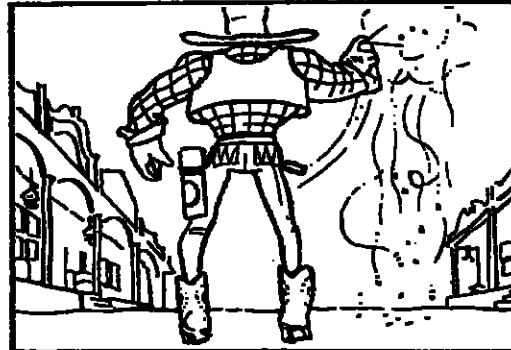
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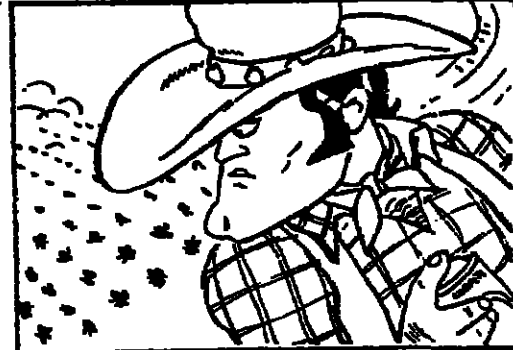
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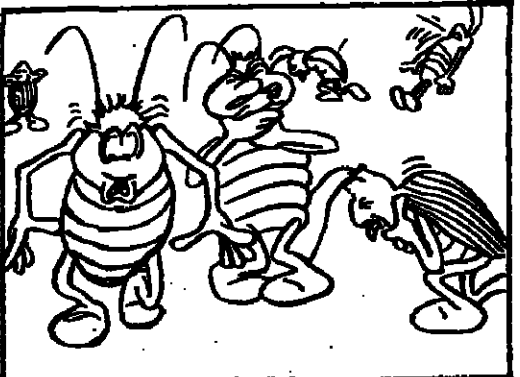
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Japan considering aid to Mideast countries

TOKYO, April 21 (R) — Japan is studying the possibility of giving aid to Iraq, Somalia, Kenya and Oman to help bolster their security following events in Iran and Afghanistan, the foreign ministry said Monday.

But a ministry spokesman refused to comment on local newspaper reports that assistance to these countries, as well as Pakistan and Turkey, had been sought by the United States.

OPEC committee sets gas prices

ALGIERS, April 21 (AFP) — Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) gas price committee working group closed a meeting here Sunday with a general consensus on export prices.

The committee will submit its recommendations to the next OPEC ministers' conference to be held at Algiers in June.

After touring Algerian industrial estates, the group was to fly to OPEC's Vienna headquarters for a full committee session to prepare an economic commission meeting next month.

IMF withdrawal no major impact for Republic of China economy

TAIPEI, April 21 (AP) — Taiwan's withdrawal from the International Monetary Fund, which helps channel funds to developing countries, will not have a serious impact on the nation's economy, a government official said Sunday.

Last week, Peking was voted into the 140-nation institute to replace Taiwan, which held its IMF seat as a founding member for more than three decades. The Taiwan government immediately protested the IMF board decision and announced its determination to withdraw from the financial body.

Yu Kuo-Hua, governor of the Central Bank of China (Taiwan) and a governor of

However, the spokesman added: "The United States has attached importance to the security of countries close to Iran and Afghanistan, and is interested in aid to these countries by industrial nations."

The Japanese government is studying possible aid to the four countries from the viewpoint of security in a broad sense, he added.

The United States is seeking to use facilities in Kenya, Oman and Somalia to help maintain a stronger presence in the Middle East following events in Iran and the Soviet military incursion into Afghanistan.

Last month, Japan pledged to give Pakistan \$160 million in economic aid, and this month it earmarked \$100 million for Turkey as part of a Western aid package.

In fiscal 1979 ended last month, Japan extended economic aid worth 10.3 billion yen (\$41 million) to Kenya in addition to technical cooperation.

To Somalia, Oman and Iraq, Japan extended technical cooperation but no capital aid in fiscal 1979.

Concerning the cutoff Monday of Iranian oil to Japan, Foreign Minister Saburo Okita arrived in Luxembourg to consult European Economic Community foreign ministers on possible economic sanctions against Iran.

the IMF since 1969, predicted that Taiwan's international credit and dollar status will not be jeopardized by its withdrawal from the IMF. He said the country's economic health and stability make IMF short-term loans unnecessary.

He said Taiwan would continue to honor its loan obligations and would retain its credit standing in the world.

A board of foreign trade official said he believes Taiwan would still enjoy most-favored nation treatment from the United States. However, he warned of stronger trade competition from China within five years.



STRIKE SHUTDOWN: Commuter trains have come to a halt at the Japan National Railways yard because of a rail strike that began Wednesday. The halt is an annual event that usually creates unusually heavy traffic jams and large herds of joggers. But they failed to materialize this year since privately operated lines and subways decided not to join the strike.

Britain gets EEC contribution cut

LUXEMBOURG, April 21 (AFP) — European Economic Community (EEC) finance ministers Monday agreed on how to reduce Britain's contribution to the EEC budget, but they failed to decide on the size of the cut or for how long it will apply.

It was now clear that a solution can be found, said British Chancellor of the Exchequer Sir Geoffrey Howe, of the quarrel that has preoccupied the community for months.

French Finance Minister Rene Monory added following the meeting that "a step forward" had been made and predicted "there will be no fight over the figures."

Britain's share of the budget will be trimmed by two methods — improving the so-called corrector mechanism set up during the Dublin summit but currently not benefiting Britain because of certain restrictions, and spending more on joint community projects in Britain set up by the ministerial council, the ministers agreed.

The exact amount of additional expenditures will be set April 27 and 28 by European heads of state at their Luxembourg meeting.

Britain was seeking special benefits to apply for six years, but most of its EEC partners were holding out for a three-year period.

Several EEC countries, including West Germany, emphasized that the budget problem must be resolved within the current framework which limits the amount of V.A.T. (value added tax) receipts going into EEC resources to 1 per cent.

They reaffirmed their position that Britain's principle of fair returns — that contributions and receipts of each EEC nation should balance out — was unacceptable.

The financial ministers Monday also put final touches on an EEC statement on ways to recycle petrodollars to be read by Italian Minister Filippo Pandolfi at an International Monetary Fund (IMF) meeting Friday in Hamburg.

They also agreed that during an Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) summit, scheduled for May 12 and 13 in Paris, the EEC will ask for a 0.75 per cent increase in minimum interest rates for relatively and moderately rich nations (these countries currently pay 7.5 and 7.25 per cent), and for a 0.25 per cent increase for poorest nations (now paying 7.25 per cent).

Other executives of the world's second biggest oil company said that in the 1980s coal mining and trading could account for as much as 10 per cent of Shell turnover.

Shell plans that its mines will produce 25 million tons by 1985, and it hopes to operate a fleet of "coal-carrying" ships for a major share in a growing trade.

Shell is even thinking of building a coal-fueled ship.

"People stopped doing that when all went over to oil," said one London shipping executive. "Now we have the spectacle of an oil company standing history on its head."

Shell ranks second after Exxon among the "Seven Sisters", the international giants who dominated the trade in cheap oil in the years after World War II, when it ousted dirtier bulkier coal as the world's prime energy source.

Today, that monopoly eroded by the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, each of the majors sees reasons for diversifying to become, as Exxon Chairman Clifton Garvin recently put it, "a broadly based energy company."

Coal, used mainly for power generation, nowadays often can be produced for less than the price of the energy equivalent in imported oil.

Exxon a decade ago invested almost entirely in oil, gas and related petrochemicals. Now it has substantial reserves of oil shale, uranium and coal.

It expects its coal output to near 30 million tons a year by 1985.

British Petroleum, expects to exceed that figure. It now produces 15 million tons making it the world's eighth largest private sector producer of coal.

The "majors" stress that while they are investing in coal and other alternatives to petroleum they intend in the medium term to remain primarily oil companies.

BP is still essentially an oil and gas company and is likely to remain so well into the foreseeable future, although the relative emphasis among its activities may change, BP's 1979 annual report told shareholders.

Exxon 1979 investment in coal totaled \$57 million out of total energy capital and exploration expenditure of \$6.2 billion.

Looking beyond the turn of the century, however, the oil companies note forecasts that known reserves of oil will dwindle almost to nothing by the year 2010 unless consumption falls.

Known coal reserves will last at least a century.

Shell estimates that coal will supply up to 25 per cent of the world's energy needs by 2000. Between 700 and 1,000 new mines will need to open requiring investments of \$150 to \$200 billion.

Gallup Poll results Britons favor EEC pullout

LONDON, April 20 (AP) — A good percentage of Britons want their country to pull out of the European Economic Community, and most think the partnership is dominated by France and West Germany, according to an opinion poll published Sunday.

The Gallup poll published in the Sunday Telegraph on the eve of another attempt by Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher to resolve the long-standing dispute over Britain's massive 1.2 billion pounds (\$2.64 billion) annual contribution to the EEC budget.

Britain, among the community's poorest nations, is the biggest net contributor.

Of some 1,000 voters questioned in the poll, 59 percent said they would vote to leave the EEC now.

Most thought British food prices and taxes would drop if Britain left the EEC, and that the country's general living standards would improve.

Meanwhile, the Observer newspaper reported Sunday that Mrs. Thatcher was moving toward an agreement with the other EEC nations, involving a 350-million-pound (\$770 million) cash settlement now, plus aid for special projects totaling up to another 500 million pounds (\$1.1 billion).

The newspaper, quoting authoritative Whitehall sources, said the deal would include an agreement on common agricultural prices being applied starting this month, agreement in principle that Britain join the European monetary system, and settlement of the dispute over the French ban on British lamb.

Gasahol fueling more than just cars

RIO DE JANEIRO, April 20 (AP) — Brazil's ambitious plan to run millions of cars on home-brewed sugar alcohol instead of gasoline made from OPEC crude oil has put into a slight snag.

Some people are drinking the new fuel.

Brazil's favorite intoxicating beverage is a potent rum-like brew called "cachaca," which contains the same kind of sugar-cane alcohol that Brazil is now pumping into cars.

"We've had verbal reports that certain service stations have been filling up things other than cars with alcohol," says a spokesman for Petrobras, the government fuel monopoly.

To encourage alcohol-powered cars, the government has set the price of alcohol fuel at 26 cents a liter, or half the cost of gasoline.

Petrobras says some wily Brazilians have

The budget dispute will be discussed again at Monday's meeting of EEC foreign ministers in Luxembourg and the heads of government meeting a week later.

The British levy is high because contributions are calculated on sales tax, which is high in Britain. In addition, because British farmers are relatively high producing, this country receives little from agricultural subsidies.

Iran considers Zimbabwe trade

SALISBURY, Zimbabwe, April 21 (AP) — Iran might sell oil to Zimbabwe once trade links are established between the two nations, an Iranian official said Sunday.

Reza Taghavi, chief of the Presidential Cabinet of Iran and head of his country's delegation to last week's Zimbabwe independence celebrations, said he had discussed oil sales with Zimbabwean President Canaan Banana.

"Now that we have seen the president we hope to see Mr. (Robert) Mugabe and have talks with him about matters of mutual interest," Taghavi said. "This will include seeing how we can facilitate the achievement of Zimbabwe's goals and help secure the country's economic development and prosperity."

Taghavi said he also was carrying a message for Prime Minister Mugabe urging the beginning of diplomatic relations between the two countries.

been buying auto alcohol and diluting it to turn out "cachaca" at 10 cents a liter. In supermarkets, a liter of "cachaca" costs the equivalent of about \$1.

The government is considering a plan to make alcohol fuel undrinkable by poisoning it with gasoline. About three parts gasoline to 100 parts alcohol should do the trick, authorities say.

There are now more than 300 "alcohol stations" in Brazil. Thousands of all-alcohol cars, belonging mostly to government-linked enterprises such as telephone companies and electric-power utilities, already are on the road. Federal authorities recently approved the sale of alcohol-powered cars to the general public.

Foreign Exchange Rates

Quoted at 8:00 P.M. Monday

	SAMA	Cash	Transfer
U.S. Dollar	3.33	3.35	3.35
Pound Sterling	7.31	7.48	7.48
Deutsche Mark (100)	180.00	181.00	180.60
Swiss F (100)	193.00	194.00	193.60
French F (100)	77.00	78.00	77.70
Italian Lira (10,000)	38.00	38.00	38.60
Lebanese Lira (100)	98.00	97.40	97.40
Syrian Lira (100)	77.50	87.00	87.00
Egyptian Pound	4.23	4.40	4.40
Kuwaiti Dinar	12.18	12.13	12.13
Jordanian Dinar	10.95	10.91	10.91
Emirates Dirham (100)	89.40	89.40	89.40
Qatari Riyal (100)	91.00	91.00	91.00
Bahraini Dinar	8.86	8.86	8.86
Iranian Riyal (100)	—	—	—
Iraqi Dinar (100)	—	—	—
Yemeni Riyal (100)	73.75	73.25	73.25
Moroccan Dirham (100)	81.50	84.60	84.60
Indian Rupee (100)	—	41.80	41.80
Pakistani Rupee (100)	—	33.90	33.90
Turkish Lira (1000)	45.45	—	—
Gold kg.	54,600.00	—	—
10 Tolas bar	6,400.00	—	—
Silver kg.	—	—	—
Japanese Yen (1,000)	13.35	—	13.50
Canadian Dollar	2.81	—	—
Belgian Franc (1,000)	112.00	—	—
Dutch Guilder (1,000)	164.00	—	165.00
Spanish Peso	50.00	48.00	—
Greek Drachma (1,000)	82.00	—	—
Philippines Peso (1.00)	—	45.00	—
Singapore (1.00)	—	1.52	—

Cash and Transfer rates supplied by Al-Rajhi Company for Currency Exchange and Commerce, Gabel St., Jeddah — Tel: 23815.

PORTS AUTHORITY

JEDDAH ISLAMIC PORT

SHIPS MOVEMENTS UP TO 0700 HOURS

ON THE

21ST APRIL, 1980

6TH J-THANI, 1400

Berth	Name of Vessel	Agent	Type of Cargo	Arrival Date
3.	Domina	A.E.T.	Cars	20.4.80
4.	Kimolos	M.T.A.	Reefer	12.4.80
10.	Char Ching	Abdallah	Steel/Gen/Tyres	14.4.80
14.	Mona	Alwani	Durra	19.4.80
16.	Atlantis	Rolaco	Containers	21.4.80
18.	Ionian Carrier	Rolaco	Bulk Cement	16.4.80
21.	Sdrocco Universal	Star	Fruits/Chickens	20.4.80
25.	Guaaruja	Red Sea	Bgd. Cement/Gen.	19.4.80
30.	Isa	Abdallah	Tiles/Marble/Beds	15.4.80
38.	Mar Cadiz	O.C.E.	Citrus	17.4.80
40.	Fortune Star	Gulf	Steel Bars	20.4.80
41.	Antonette	Barber	General/Timber	20.4.80

2. RECENT ARRIVALS:

Fortune Star	Gulf	Steel Bars	20.4.80
Capella	Kanoo	To load MTY Contrs.	20.4.80
Antonette	Barber	General/Timber	20.4.80
Domina	A.E.T.	Cars	20.4.80
Westerham	S.N.L.	Containers	20.4.80
Sdrocco Universal	Star	Fruits/Chickens	20.4.80
Atlantis	Rolaco	Containers	20.4.80

KING ABDUL AZIZ PORT

DAMMAM

SHIP MOVEMENTS UP TO 0700 HOURS

ON 6.6.1400/21.4.80

CHANGES PAST 24 HOURS.

3.	Barber Toba	Barber	Consts/ro Ro	20.4.80
5.	Mercury Bay	Kanoo	Gen/Reefer	20.4.80
11.	Philips	SEA	Cement in Bags	18.4.80
13.	Mitsa-K	Gosabi	General	10.4.80
18.	Seven Seas	Saito	Cement in Bags	13.4.80
19.	Ujung Kulon	Gosabi	Cement in Bags	19.4.80
20.	Minoan Bull	Gosabi	Cement in Bags	13.4.80
21.	Nor Bulk (D.B.)	Barber	Bulk Cement	10.4.80
22.	St. Louis	Rezyat	Containers	20.4.80
28.	Ele Kilde	Kanoo	General	18.4.80
29.	Ziarat	SEA	General	20.4.80
30.	Grand United	SMC	Reefer Cargo	19.4.80
31.	Hoegh Orchid	Kanoo	General	20.4.80
32.	Brasen Eagle	Gulf	General	20.4.80
34.	Barge Silco Giant	Kanoo	General	19.4.80
35.	Ocean Beauty	Kanoo	Loading Machinery	11.4.80
36.	Pelaeus	SMC	Cement in Bags	10.4.80
37.	Siganto	Sosasia	Bulk Cement	21.4.80
SCP	Barge No. 361	Kanoo	Cement in Bags	6.4.80
			Loading Pipes	20.4.80

ANNOUNCEMENT

Dallah Avco Trans Arabia Company has the pleasure to announce new opportunities for the youth to meet its requirement to fill vacancies of:

LABOUR SUPERVISORS

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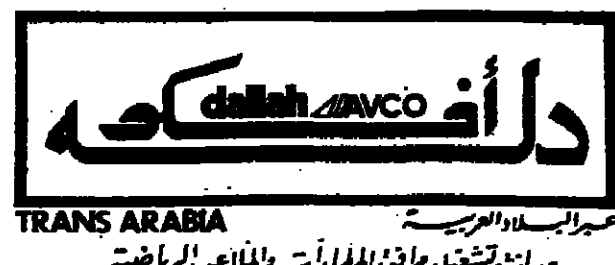
1- QUALIFICATIONS:

1. Should hold Intermediate School Certificate.
2. Should be between 21 — 30 years.
3. Should successfully complete & pass the 8 (eight) weeks training course held on the subject field.
4. Should have basic knowledge of English.

2- BENEFITS & FRINGES:

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2. After completion of the course he will be employed as "Supervisor Labours" at a monthly salary of SR 4,000.— (Four Thousand) Saudi Riyals.

- 3- Interested Saudi Nationals and Non-Saudi Nationals as well, who hold Transferable Residence Permit (Iqama), are kindly directed to contact the Personnel Affairs Department at the Company Headquarters - Palestine Road, North of Lona Park - not later than 2 (two) weeks from the publication of this announcement.



مركز تدريب وتأهيل موظفي الشركات والمؤسسات الصناعية

Olympic leaders bid to save Moscow games

LAUSANNE, Switzerland, April 21 (Agencies) — Olympic leaders held a series of meetings Monday in a bid to save the Moscow summer games as a world sporting spectacle.

While the nine-man executive board of the International Olympic Committee (IOC) met at its Chateau de Vidy headquarters, heads of the 26 Olympic sports federations met in Central Lausanne to discuss the sports and political problems arising from the United States decision to boycott the games because of Soviet intervention in Afghanistan.

The head of the Moscow organizing committee, Ignaty Novikov, a Soviet deputy prime minister, and his top political aides also were meeting Olympic officials.

Willi Daume, president of the West German Olympic Committee, was among those due to call on Novikov during the day.

West Germany has emerged as the key to European participation in the games, which have already lost much of their sporting validity as a result of the withdrawal of the strong U.S. team and other nations like Kenya, and the decision of several national yachting and equestrian teams to stay away.

A delegation of European national Olympic committee leaders, including Raoul Mollet of Belgium, Bruno Carrara of Italy, and Sir Denis Follows of Britain, lunched with the IOC executives and made a formal plea for rule changes to permit athletes to compete as individuals in Moscow rather

than under national flags. This would ease pressure from their governments.

IOC sources say Soviet officials are calling for strong IOC action against the U.S. Olympic Committee for bowing to political pressure from President Carter's administration to stay away from Moscow.

The sources said the Russians feel the Americans should be formally suspended from membership of the Olympic movement. The suspension would put in doubt the future of the 1984 games which are to take place in Los Angeles.

WARENDORF, West Germany, April 21 (AP) — The majority of West German athletes are in favor of competing in the Olympic Games, hoping the Soviets will yet "set signs" enabling them to travel to Moscow, a spokesman said Sunday.

Thomas Bach, a prominent German fencing champion, charged at the end of a three-day meeting in that some political groups want to use the athletes for their own purposes.

West German Interior Minister Gerhart Baum said in an interview with the Cologne-based radio station Deutschlandfunk that despite a government proposal calling on German athletes to stay home, the National Olympic Committee is free to decide for itself whether to go to Moscow.

NOC President Daume, who also attended the three-day meeting in Warendorf, told reporters there: "My personal position is beyond doubt. But I am not forecasting what will finally have."

1984 games status affirmed

LOS ANGELES, April 21 (R) — The president of the International Olympic Committee, Lord Killanin, has reaffirmed the 1984 Summer Olympic Games will be held in Los Angeles, a spokesman for the organizing committee said Monday.

There had been some fears the U.S. boycott of this year's games in Moscow would rob Los Angeles of the 1984 games. But the spokesman said a cable had been received from Lord Killanin saying there were no plans to move the 1984 games from Los Angeles.

The Olympic Games are the property of the International Olympic Committee and the IOC alone designates who will be in charge of staging them, the cable was quoted as saying. The spokesman said the cable was sent to

Mayer, Navratilova tennis champs

FOUNTAIN VALLEY, Calif. April 21 (AP) — Top-seeded Gene Mayer easily defeated unseeded Brian Teacher 6-3, 6-2 Sunday in the finals of the \$175,000 Jack Kramer Open.

At Amelia Island, Florida, American-based Czech exile Martina Navratilova won the final of the Women's International Tennis Tournament Sunday when she beat 18-year-old Czech player Hanna Mandlikova 5-7, 6-3, 6-2.

Mayer, who wields a mid-sized racket and uses both hands like a switch-hitting baseball batter, yielded only four points on his service in the first set. Teacher, on the comeback trail after breaking his ankle in the 1979 U.S. Open, had a hard time winning key points and was plagued by double faults at crucial junctures.

Mayer wins \$28,000. Teacher received \$14,000 as runner-up.

The highlight of the match came in the seventh game of the first set when, with Teacher serving, the score went to eight deuces before Teacher sliced a passing shot

by Mayer to take the game and make the score 4-3. But Mayer came back to win his serve and break Teacher in the ninth game to take the set.

Mayer's dominance continued in the second set as he jumped out to a 2-0 lead and never lost his momentum.

Chess match postponed

MEXICO CITY, April 21 (AP) — Hungarian grand-master Lajos Portisch and former world champion Boris Spassky of the Soviet Union agreed Sunday to postpone their ninth game of the Candidates Chess Tournament quarter-finals.

Tournament organizers said both felt tired and wanted the game postponed until Monday.

Saturday, the two agreed to a draw in the eighth game, leaving Portisch leading 4.5 to 3.5 points.

Whoever reaches five points in the 10-match series wins. A win is counted as one point and a draw half a point.



BREAKING AWAY: Italian Giuseppe Saroni crosses the finish line Thursday to win the Walloon Arrow cycling race in Belgium. The bicycle road race through streets and country roads of Belgium was viewed by tens of thousands of spectators, as bicycle races are a major sport in the country.

Boston Marathon includes would-be Olympians

BOSTON, Mass. April 21 (AP) — Some of the world's top marathoners prepared to take their places at the starting line Monday in the 34th running of the Boston Athletic Association Marathon, one of the world's most famous long-distance runs.

Bill Rodgers, the 32-year-old former Massachusetts school teacher, was bidding for his fourth victory in the 26-mile, 385-yard run from the central Massachusetts town of Hopkinton to Boston's Back Bay section.

Some of the top runners in the field of 5,431 men and 449 women had planned to skip the nation's most prestigious marathon to train for the U.S. Olympic trials one month later. But their participation in the summer games was put in doubt by the U.S. Olympic Committee vote to boycott the Moscow Olympics to protest the Soviet incursion in Afghanistan.

With tighter qualifying restrictions, the starting field was cut from 8,700 in 1979. However, every U.S. state and 27 foreign countries were represented.

Eleven of the first 12 finishers were back, with Japan's Hoshihiro Seko, runnerup to Rodgers last year, skipping Boston to concentrate on the Olympics.

New Zealand's Kevin Ryan, sixth the last two years, loomed as a top foreign threat. Other prominent contenders included Marco Maracchi of Italy and Michael Koussis of Greece.

Rodgers, angered by the U.S. withdrawal

from the Summer Olympic Games, said "I'll probably run hard for the next four years to try for the next Olympics."

Although he has criticized the boycott, Rodgers discarded plans to wear a black armband in protest.

Bob Hodge of the United States, who finished third last year and was one of the favorites Monday, said: "I put a lot of time into the trials. I'm 24, and I've still got 1984 to look forward to, when you know the American flag will be waving."

Rodgers aimed for his own course record of 2 hours, 9 minutes, 27 seconds set last year.

On-course advice costly

Watson keeps Champions title

CARLSBAD, Calif. April 21 (AP) — Despite a two-shot penalty assessed for a tip to Lee Trevino and relayed on national television, front-running Tom Watson scored a three-stroke victory Sunday in defense of his title in the Tournament of Champions.

Watson, playing with Trevino in the last two some, noticed that Trevino was playing the ball too far forward in his stance and advised him of it.

The information was relayed to a national television audience by sports commentators. Moments later, a viewer called the PGA

Seattle to meet Lakers in NBA West finals

SEATTLE, Washington, April 20 (AP) — Gus Williams sank four crucial free throws in the final 16 seconds to cap a 33-point performance as the Seattle SuperSonics defeated the Milwaukee Bucks 98-94 to move into the Western Conference finals of the National Basketball Association playoffs.

The defending NBA champion Sonics, down 3-2 in the best-of-seven game series, beat the Bucks four games to three. They had a nine-point win at Milwaukee Friday night.

Seattle now will face the Los Angeles Lakers in a best-of-seven Western Conference final series beginning in Los Angeles Tuesday and Wednesday nights.

Boston climaxed the third period with a 12-2 burst, and, with Larry Bird firing in 31 points the Celtics defeated the Philadelphia 76ers, 96-90, Sunday to even their playoff series at one game apiece.

Puerto Rico secures Olympic basketball spot

SANJUAN, Puerto Rico, April 21 (AP) — Puerto Rico became the first team to secure a spot in the basketball competition of the Olympics in Moscow by scoring its third straight victory when it defeated the Cuban team 113-88 at the pre-Olympic tournament being held here.

The defeat virtually eliminated Cuba from the classification after suffering three defeats without a victory in the tournament.

Using a closed man-on-man defense, a marvelous precision in shooting and stealing

tour officials and questioned the legality of the on-course advice.

"Jack Tushill (PGA tour tournament director) asked me about it after I finished," Watson said.

"It was a violation of the rules. I told him I accept the penalty," Watson said. The penalty assessed on the 13th hole merely changed his closing 1-under par 71 to a 73, but in no way affected the outcome of the tournament.

Watson, the outstanding player in the game for the past three seasons, claimed his third title of the year and 21st of his career with a 276 total, 12 under par on the 6,884-yard La Costa Country Club course. The victory marked the fourth time since 1978 that Watson has made a successful title defense and extended his habit of dominating certain defenses. He now has won 15 times in only seven tournaments.

The triumph in the event that brings together only the winners of pro golf tour titles over the last 12 months was worth \$54,000 from the total purse of \$300,000.

It boosted Watson's leading total to a whopping \$201,525 with the season less than half gone. It also enabled him to move past Arnold Palmer into third place on the all-time money winning list behind Jack Nicklaus and Trevino. Watson now has \$1,872,958 for his career.

Watson, now a wire-to-wire winner of this event for two consecutive years, started the day in front, stayed in front and finished in front. He led by five when play started on the warm, breezy day. No one ever got closer than three, and that lasted for only 20 minutes.

balls, the Puerto Ricans won the first half 33-36, gaining a 17-point advantage from which Cuba could not recover.

In the first half, Puerto Rico's Carlos Bermudez dominated both the offensive and defensive rebounds, while Cuba's Felix Morale, who for the second day in a row played poorly, left the game after committing five personal fouls.

Puerto Rico's best scorers were Angel Santiago, with 14 points, Naftali Rivera Jorge Torres, Marion Morales and Angel Cruz.

WBA champ to fight in S. Africa

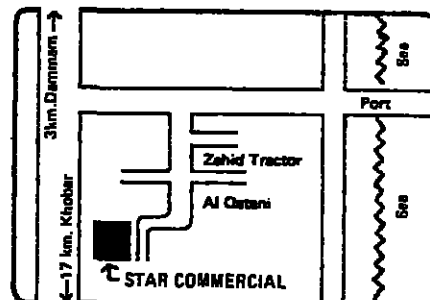
JOHANNESBURG, April 21 (AFP) — World Boxing Association (WBA) heavyweight champion Mike Weaver a black American, has agreed to a title fight in South Africa against white South African Gerie Coetzee in June or July. Coetzee's adviser Hal Tucker said Monday.

Negotiations also are reportedly in process with South African hotel magnate Sol Kerzner to sponsor the match in association with American promoter Bob Arum.

The two sponsored the recent Knochert-Tate match and the Coetzee-Tate match in Pretoria.

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9.00 a.m. - 1.00 p.m.

3.30 p.m. - 8.30 p.m.

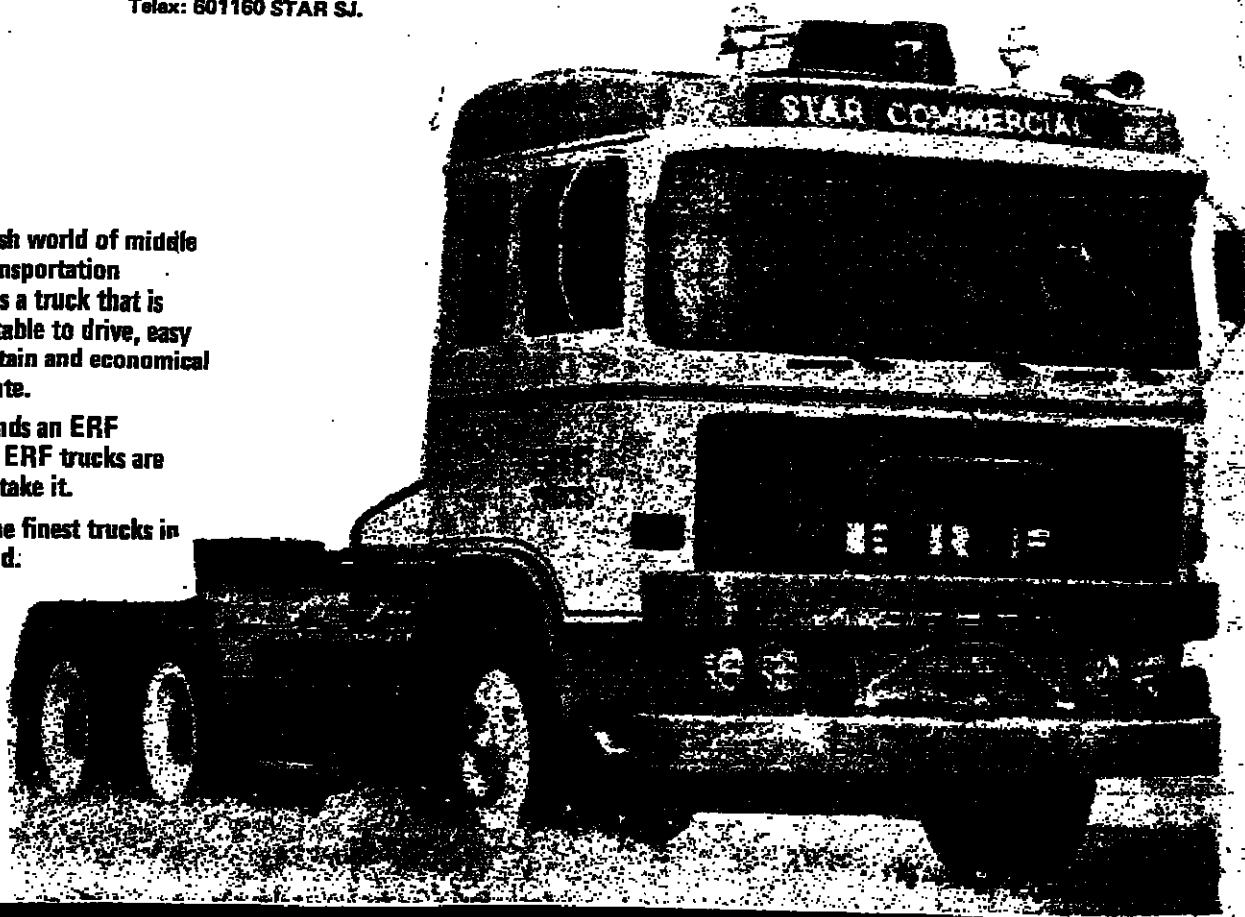
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جوليا فيل



**President
Carter
announcing
the
severing
of
diplomatic
relations
with Iran
on April 7.**



As two FBI agents keep watch, Iranians line up to make telephone calls after being denied permission to cross police barricades to enter their embassy in Washington.

**Iran's
ranking
diplomat,
Ali Agah,
leaves the
United
States
from
Washington's
Dulles
Airport.**



Iranian charge d'affaires, Ali Agah, right, speaks to a crowd at Dulles Airport before leaving the United States.



Washington police patrol Massachusetts Avenue in front of the Iranian embassy in Washington after the breaking of diplomatic relations



Iran's deputy consul in New York, Ali Fard, left, is escorted by an FBI agent out of the consulate in Manhattan, closed by presidential order on April 7.

BEETLE BAILEY

WILL YOU STOP SQUEAKING YOUR CHAIR?!

MAYBE I SHOULD TAKE THIS CHAIR A THOUSAND MILES OUT TO SEA AND DUMP IT

THEN MAYBE GET A HUGE VELVET CUSHION FILLED WITH BABY PENGUIN DOWN TO SIT ON

I COULD LIVE WITH THAT

BLONDIE

I WANT YOU TO PUT THAT FROCKLE PROSPECTUS TOGETHER

YES, SIR

AND EITHER DO A GOOD JOB OR DON'T DO IT AT ALL!

Z

I THOUGHT YOU GAVE ME A CHOICE!

ANDY CAPP

SORRY, I'VE NONE TO SPARE

C'MON, PET—I'LL PAY YOU BACK WITH INTEREST

YOU?!

YOU MUSTN'T LOSE FAITH IN PEOPLE, PET—

I 'AVEN'T LOST IT—I'VE JUST TRANSFERRED IT FROM YOU TO THE SAVINGS BANK

B.C.

THEY TELL ME YOU CAME FROM AN EXTREMELY RICH NEIGHBORHOOD...

WOULD YOU MIND GIVING ME YOUR OPINION OF 'RICH'?

THE GRADE SCHOOL CAFETERIA HONORED ALL MAJOR CREDIT CARDS.

HAGAR

MAMA, DID YOU JUST MAKE A BATCH OF FUDGE?

YES...

AND DID YOU TELL DADDY HE COULD LICK THE POT?

YES...

THAT EXPLAINS THAT.

SMALL SOCIETY

INTERNAL REVENUE WANTS ME TO COME IN WITH ALL MY CANCELLED CHECKS...

AND ONE BLANK ONE—

TOM AND JERRY

WHAT DO YOU LIKE BEST ABOUT VISITING A FARM, TOM?

THE FRIED CHICKEN!

WHAT? I CAN'T HEAR YOU!

I LOVE FRIED CHICKEN!

SQUAWK!

I DIDN'T MEAN ANYTHING PERSONAL!

DENNIS the MENACE

"MR. WILSON IS GONNA CLEAN OUT HIS GARAGE. I BETTER GO HELP HIM."

"HE STARTED WITH ME!"

Contract Bridge ♦ **B. Jay Becker**

The Race Goes to the Swiftest

South dealer.
East-West vulnerable.

NORTH
♠ A K 9 5
♥ 7 5 4
♦ J 10 6
♣ K J 4

EAST
♠ J 10 8 2
♥ 6 3 2
♦ 7
♣ Q 10 9 7 3

SOUTH
♠ Q 7
♥ K J 10 9 8
♦ A 9 5 3
♣ A 8

The bidding:
South West North East
1♥ Pass 1♠ Pass
1NT Pass 3NT Pass

Opening lead — four of diamonds.

It's easy enough to see that with a diamond lead the declarer has the suit doubly stopped. It is less obvious, though, that after a diamond lead the suit is triply stopped with proper play. South failed to detect this and, as a result, lost the contract.

He covered the diamond four with the six and won East's seven with the nine. After playing a spade to the king, he finessed the jack of hearts, losing the trick to West's queen. Back came the king of diamonds, which declarer ducked, followed by the queen. South won, but could do no better than lead another heart. West took the ace, cashed the 8-2 of diamonds and the contract went down one.

Actually, South should have made four notrump. His only real concern was to establish his hearts before West could establish his diamonds, and he should have concentrated all his thoughts on this one point.

According to the Rule of Eleven — assuming that West's diamond lead is fourth best — declarer can tell that East has only one diamond higher than the four. (South deducts four from eleven, leaving seven cards higher than the four in the North, East and South hands. With six of them in plain view, East can have only one.)

South should play the ten from dummy on the opening lead. If East's diamond is the seven or eight, the ten wins and South has a triple stopper. If East's diamond is the queen or king, South wins with the ace and again is sure to have the suit triply stopped.

By playing high from dummy at trick one, South makes certain of winning the race for the establishment of his own long suit. He settles the issue on his very first play.

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Tomorrow: Baiting the trap.

Your Individual Horoscope
— Frances Drake
FOR TUESDAY, APRIL 22, 1980

What kind of day will tomorrow be? To find out what the stars say, read the forecast given for your birth sign.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) ♈
Sarcasm could be a factor in interpersonal relations. Your best bet is to discuss differences sincerely. Then, good times may ensue.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) ♉
A family member seems agitated. Instead of being drawn into controversy, take a few moments to analyze what's bothering this person.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 20) ♊
Others could take offense at your offhand remarks now. A good time to mend fences. Friendly visits are recommended.

CANCER (June 21 to July 22) ♋
Insisting on your rights in career dealings may offend others. However, a reasonable talk may get you exactly what you want.

LEO (July 23 to Aug. 22) ♌
Someone puts you in a position where you have to explain yourself. However, your persuasive powers are high. You should be able to win others over.

VIRGO (Aug. 23 to Sept. 22) ♍
You're liable to be agitated about a financial matter.

Instead of expressing your dissatisfaction, get to the root of the matter.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) ♎
You're liable to hear about it, if you say the wrong thing. Be quick to settle differences. Others will hear you out. Be diplomatic.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) ♏
The boss or the job could get on your nerves. Don't let frustrations accumulate. Leave your emotions out of talks and others respond favorably.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) ♐
You could put your foot in your mouth. When you tell the truth somehow it hurts. Be tactful. Be receptive to the ideas of loved ones.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 19) ♑
Make alternative plans. If a discussion doesn't work out favorably, no sense in crying over spilt milk. Adapt to circumstances.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 20 to Feb. 18) ♒
You're the peacemaker today. If an argument breaks out between children and a spouse, you'll find a solution that pleases everyone.

PISCES (Feb. 19 to Mar. 20) ♓
No sense griping if others shirk their duties. Just make sure you attend to your daily routine and you'll meet with success.

Crossword
by THOMAS JOSEPH

ACROSS

1 Card game
6 Example
11 Old Greek colony
12 Blazing
13 Small change:
slang
15 Hawaiian tree
16 Irish river
17 Loan staple
18 Midler movie, with "The"
22 Hand over
26 Elaine —
27 Unmatched
28 Shun
30 Part of RSVP
31 Put back on the job
33 Sainly symbol
35 Caddy contents
36 A star with Caesar
38 Speck
41 Get there by dog sled
45 Inlay
46 Pillar
47 Explosive
48 Consumed DOWN
1 Part of a taper
2 Santa's chortle

DOWN

3 Dolphin genus
4 Thus
5 Appropriate
6 Abby or Delbert
7 Bid
8 German article
9 Sooner
10 Dominated a field
14 Lake port
17 Brooch
19 Gen. Bradley
20 "Vic and —"
21 Witnessed
22 Verve
23 English essayist
24 Sprawl
25 Practice days
29 Way
32 Engrave
34 Yellowish coloring
37 Cartoonist
Soglow
38 Lyrics for two
39 Look slyly in those days
41 Marie Dressler role
42 Prefix for corn
43 Fast plane
44 Japanese river

Yesterday's Answer

1 DESIST
2 HEAD
3 ARIADA
4 VANCE
5 RENO
6 BITTER
7 LION
8 CREASIS
9 SITTINGBULL
10 INURE
11 ABLE
12 RATED

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11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21
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32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41
42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51

Arab news CALENDAR

DHAHRAN TV

4:30 Children's Show
5:44 Young Peoples Special
6:15 Sanford and son
6:40 Elvira
7:34 White Shadow
8:20 Little
9:10 The Duke

Session Street No. 1243
Trouble with mother
I'm no fool as a pedestrian
The machine
Drawn of the actor war
Programs: poems
Emile
Nobeli's cap's Note

VOA

P.M.
8:00 News Roundup
Reports: Actuality:
Options: Analysis
8:30 Deadline
News Summary
9:00 Special English:
News, Features, The
Making of a Nation
News Summary
9:30 Music USA:
(Standard)
10:00 News Roundup
Reports: Actuality:
10:05 Opening: Analysis

News Summary
10:30 VOA Magazine
America: Letter
Cultural: Letter
11:00 Special English: News
11:30 Music U.S.: (Jazz)

VOA WORLD REPORT

Midnight
12:00 News round-up
reports background
features media
comments news analysis.

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(Open Tuesday Night)

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TUESDAY

Afternoon Transmission
2:00 Opening
2:01 Holy Quran
2:05 Genu of Guidance
2:10 Saudi Tableaux
2:20 On Islam
2:30 Radio Magazine
3:00 NEWS
3:10 Press Review
3:15 Music
3:20 World of Machines
3:25 A Selection of Music
3:40
3:50 Closedown

Evening Transmission
9:00 Opening
9:01 Holy Quran
9:05 Genu of Guidance
9:10 Light Music
9:15 The Evening Show
9:45 Reflections of a Muslim
10:00 Islamic Contributions
10:10 Music
10:15 NEWS
10:30 Bonquet
10:25 S. A. — A Daily Chronicle
11:00 The World of the Guitar
11:15 Round and About
11:45 On Islam
12:00 In the Quiet
12:30 Music
12:45 A Rendezvous with Dreams
01:00 Closedown

BBC

Morning Transmission
8:00 World News
8:09 Twenty-Four Hours
8:30 News Summary
8:35 Saudi World
8:45 World Today
9:00 Newsweek
9:30 Opera Star
10:00 World News
10:09 Twenty-Four Hours
10:30 News Summary
10:45 Something to Show You
11:00 World News
11:09 Reflections
11:15 Piano Style
11:30 Britain of Britain 1978
12:00 World News
12:09 British Press Review
12:15 World Today
12:30 Financial News
12:40 Look Ahead
12:50 The Tony Meant

Evening Transmission
1:15 Ulter in Focus
1:30 Discovery
1:50 World News
2:00 News about Britain
2:05 Genu of Guidance
2:15 Alphabet of Musical
Clubs
2:30 Sports International
2:40 Radio Newsworld
3:15 Promenade Concert
3:45 Sports Round-up
4:00 World News
4:05 Twenty-Four Hours:
News Summary
4:30 The Plasmur's Yours
5:15 Report on Religion
6:00 Radio Newsworld
6:15 Outlook
7:00 World News
7:09 Commemorative
7:15 Sherlock Holmes
7:45 World Today
8:00 World News
8:09 Books and Writers

8:30 Take One
8:45 Sports Round-up
9:00 World News
9:09 News about Britain
9:15 Radio Newsworld
9:30 Fantasy World
10:00 Outlook News
Summary
10:39 Stock Market Report
10:43 Look Ahead
10:45 Ulter in Focus
11:00 World News
11:09 Twenty-Four Hours:
News Summary
12:15 Telegraph
12:45 Nature Notebook
1:00 World News
1:09 World Today
1:25 Financial News
1:35 Book Chosen
1:40 Reflections
1:45 Sports Round-up
2:00 World News
2:09 Commemorative
2:15 The Face of England

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CRYPTOQUOTES

W V I W D S R D I X R D N W P R A P X
R V L E V H N W V N H C N W N W L R
W V I W D X V G P R T P X E P Y Y V T
I P N W E L Y X V W D D T X L R T
V H D H X. — N W D G L X U V E E V H X D R
Yesterday's Cryptquote: ALDMONY: THE INEVITABLE CONSEQUENCE OF ACRIMONY IN MATRIMONY. — THOMAS SHEEHAN

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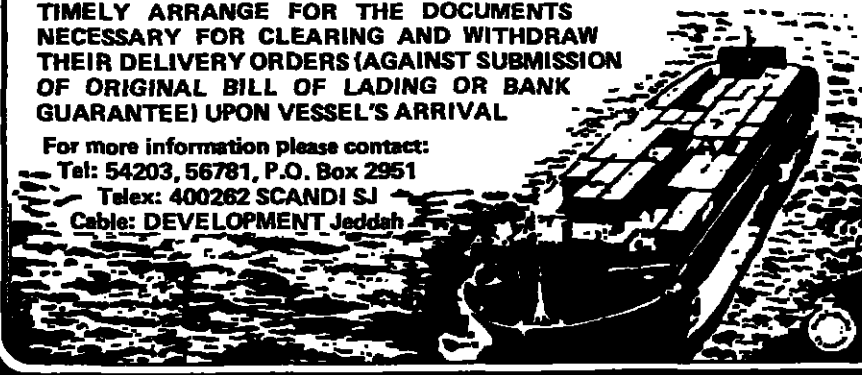
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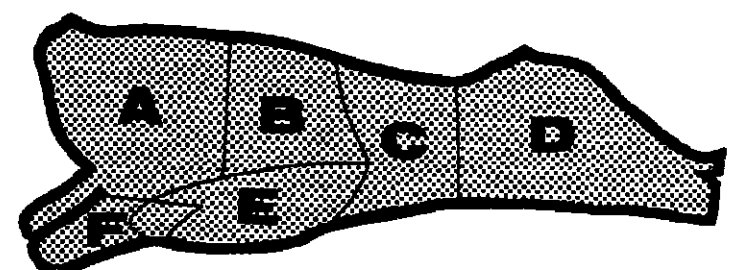
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PAGE 16

International

الرياض ٧ جمادى الثانية ١٤٠٠ هـ

One dead in Tehran riots

Mom sees youngest U.S. hostage

TEHRAN April 21 (Agencies) — The youngest American hostage met alone for an hour with his mother in the U.S. embassy in Tehran Monday, militants holding the embassy said by telephone. It was the first visit by a relative allowed by the militants since the mission was seized 170 days ago.

Meanwhile, witnesses reported at least one dead and many injured at Tehran University in fresh battles between pro-government and leftist students opposed to the regimes decision to purge the schools of anti-Islamic ideology.

Contacted by telephone, a militant spokesman said no Iranian officials were present when Barbara Timm met privately with her son, 20-year-old Marine Sergeant Kevin Hermening. The spokesman said Mrs. Timm also talked with Iranian officials while inside the embassy.

"Today we have decided to permit the stepfather and mother of the hostage to visit him," a spokesman for the militants said in announcing permission for the reunion with Hermening. Asked whether Ayatollah Khomeini approved the visit, he said, "Of course."

On Sunday, Foreign Minister Sadeq Ghotbzadeh told a news conference Khomeini was in favor of letting the hostages immediate families visit them. And Radio Tehran said President Abolhassan Bani-Sadr and Ghotbzadeh had sent a written request to the militants to let Mrs. Timm visit her son.

Fifty Americans were seized Nov. 4 in a bid to force the U.S. government to send the former Shah back to Iran for trial. Three other Americans were taken hostage in the foreign ministry and remain there.

Mrs. Timm arrived in Tehran Saturday in defiance of President Jimmy Carter's ban on travel to Iran by all Americans except journalists. Relatives of three other hostages also were planning to go to Tehran this week.

And the Soviet Tass news agency reported Monday from Tehran that the head of Iran's Ministry of Internal Affairs, Ayatollah Mahdavi-kani said the second round of elections to the parliament of Iran will take place on May 9.

Meanwhile, Kurdish guerrillas said they executed a Kurd who cooperated with the Iranian troops in Sanadaj. They also said they seized two army trucks carrying oil and gasoline and several gun-mounted tanks.

In Saghez, guerrilla sources said 16 of the townspeople have been buried in the rubble of houses hit by army artillery. The sources said the army has urged townspeople to evacuate Saghez.

The Tehran newspaper *Jomhuri Islami* said Monday that the army has told the rebels to release Iranian troops captured on the way to Saghez Sunday or face a strong army response. An entire company was said to be captured and disarmed by the rebels Sunday as it was bound for Saghez.

Kurdish rebel sources reported 60 government troops and rebels were killed in fighting Friday and Saturday in the town of Saghez, and 10 civilians were killed there Sunday.

The Tehran newspaper *Kayhan* quoted a spokesman for the Kurdish Democratic party, which is spearheading the Kurds' drive for autonomy, as saying that "Kurdistan is exploding," and that hundreds of Kurds were fleeing across the border into Turkey to escape government air attacks.

On the university campuses, one student was reported killed and hundreds injured over the weekend in battles between Muslim fundamentalists and leftists fighting over the Revolutionary Council's order Friday to shut down the leftists' university offices in a purge of anti-Islamic ideology.

The council closed most universities in an effort to halt the violence, and Radio Tehran reported that Islamic societies and associations of Muslim students asked the council to dissolve the present university system.

In London, the *Daily Telegraph* newspaper reported Iran's 400,000-strong defense forces are in a state of "chronic disarray," quoting informed foreign residents in the country.

According to these sources, the command structure in Tehran has completely disintegrated in all three services, the paper said. Worst hit has been the 285,000-strong army, largely conscripts. Of them, 60 per cent deserted when the Shah fell from power, as did 45 to 50 per cent of the gendarmes.

Most officers above the rank of lieutenant colonel either fled or were arrested, the sources said.

"In view of the breakdown of the command structure it is extremely difficult to order troop movements from Tehran (where the most efficient battalions are localized)," the article continued. "Efforts to do so have been concentrated in moving units towards the areas where Kurdish rebels are causing trouble and to the Iraqi border."

U.S. studies magnetohydrodynamics

Hot gas plus magnetic field equal power

BUTTE, Montana, April 21 (AP) — When this century ends, a phenomenon that once puzzled astronomers may be harnessed to power lights and turn the wheels of industry.

Whether it does could depend largely on tests to begin this fall at a U.S. government research plant just outside this mountain-ringed copper-mining city. That's where scientists are assembling a coal-fired generator based on the infant science of MHD, or magnetohydrodynamics.

The MHD process generates electricity by forcing hot gas through a magnetic field.

Millions of dollars and years of study have gone into MHD research at laboratories in

the United States and the Soviet Union. Here, the U.S. Energy Department (DOE) will try to pull the science together and develop the technology to prove MHD's commercial potential.

DOE-financed research directly related to the Butte project also is being conducted at two plants in the state of Tennessee. The second phase of the project, to start in 1986, calls for construction of an MHD pilot plant about 10 times as large as the test facility now being built here. The DOE expects to spend \$2 billion in the 1980's to develop the technology and says it will take 20 years to develop commercial scale MHD plants.

Scientists believe MHD plants should be

more efficient than conventional fossil-fueled generators that extract only about 35 per cent of the energy from coal and natural gas. MHD plants should be able to raise power plant efficiency to 55 per cent or more, they say.

The increased efficiency would allow the nation to stretch its vast supplies of coal, and MHD plants should produce less air pollution.

MHD's greater efficiency is possible because heat from the fuel would be used twice. Gas from the combusted coal would first be shot through the magnetic field of an MHD generator to produce electricity, then would heat the boilers of a conventional

steam plant.

In a conventional generator, electricity is produced by revolving a conductor, such as a coil of copper wire, inside a magnetic field. In the MHD process, pulverized coal is heated, seeded with potassium salt and the superheated gas becomes the conductor.

Richard J. Rosa, head of MHD research at Montana State University, says the process had been observed by astronomers studying sunspots. Those explosions on the sun's surface blow superheated gases through the sun's magnetic field, producing electricity.

The DOE is spending \$72 million this year for the work at Butte and at the two facilities in Tullahoma.

'To flee or not to flee'

Cambodians contemplate sad trail to refugee life

BATTAMBANG, Cambodia's April 21 (AP) — To flee or not to flee their Communist homeland is a question many Cambodians have asked themselves. As many as half a million — about a tenth of the population — have answered it with a yes. Others are committed to stay.

The roads to the Thai border and its refugee camps are well-worn with the sad passage of perhaps half of Cambodia's educated class.

Nou Phol has chosen not to take them because he is the last link between the surviving Catholic faithful and their faith. Doctors Hun Chhunly and Chuan Bunthol, apolitical and overworked, say there would be no one to replace them to care for an exhausted, disease-prone people.

Vice Minister Kong Som Ol believes in a special "Cambodian way to Communism" one in which even someone like himself — a onetime U.S. government employee with no revolutionary credentials — can play a part.

Mrs. Souvanna, a former student, and her young daughter tried for a year to live in the new Communist society but couldn't accept its rules. They took the road to Thailand and the West.

This northwestern city once had a sturdy community of about 800 Catholics and the only Cambodian ever ordained by the Vatican as a bishop. Nou Phol was the bishop's secretary.

Bishop Tep Im, brave, outspoken, and widely respected by Catholics and Buddhists alike, was executed by Pol Pot's Communists in 1975 as were all other priests in Cambodia. Killings, disease and escapes to Thailand have reduced the number of Battambang's Catholics to about 150.

"There is nobody to say mass but I had enough of raining to qualify as a teacher of catechism," says Nou Phol. "Maybe one day we will have our own priests again, but if I left, there would be nobody to continue the faith."

Pale, thin and partially paralyzed from a stroke, Nou Phol still works in the bishop's residence. But it is now a government office and he has become a kind of house-boy and a typewriter repairman.

The Battambang Cathedral was razed by Pol Pot. Its stones used for road repair. But the new regime has allowed a nearby former nunnery to be used as a prayer hall and an old crucifix — the head of Christ twisted out of shape — was found among the debris.

It is here that Nou Phol holds his classes. Withered palm leaves frame the door and



IN THE RUBBLE: A young girl stands in rubble on a Phnom Penh street. Some Cambodian parents, fearing their children will suffer under the Communist regime, take them to Thailand instead.

windows, the left-overs of Battambang's first Christmas celebration in five years.

When two of their colleagues fled to Thailand, the staff of doctors at the provincial hospital here was reduced by 100 per cent.

Doctors Hun Chhunly and Chuan Bunthol say they are now the administrators, the surgeons, the teachers of new nursing recruits and around-the-clock, seven-day-a-week emergency room physicians.

There is only one ambulance in the entire province. There is no film for the hospital's X-ray machine.

But over the past year, the hospital mortality rate has reportedly dropped from an intolerable 11 per cent to about 2.5 per cent. The worst off, the doctors say, are already dead and the care has gradually

improved. Still, many come to the hospital alone to die and the villagers are susceptible to disease because they must subsist on a meager diet and have little strength after four years of forced labor under Pol Pot.

The doctors don't talk much about the current Vietnamese-backed regime which replaced Pol Pot in early 1979, and, as for their departed colleagues, Doctor Hun Chhunly says:

"Personally I can't condemn them. Everyone should have the freedom of choice. But no matter what the regime, this is still our country."

"We start below zero. We must rebuild our country. We must help the peasants because they are innocent victims," says Kong Som Ol, the intense vice minister for agriculture, in excellent English. "Those

who run abroad are just helping themselves and their families."

A bespectacled man in his 40's, Kong Som Ol wears black shirt and rough sandals. His wife and two children died of disease and hunger under Pol Pot.

He was educated at the University of Georgia in the United States and once worked for the U.S. Information Service. But despite his lack of a revolutionary background, the vice minister says he and others like him in the current government are trusted and will not be swept aside once younger, Communist-trained cadre are available in larger numbers.

What about other Communist countries which shunted aside all but the true believers once their revolutions were consolidated? Will Buddhism, the keystone of Cambodian culture, thrive under a Marxist-Leninist banner?

Kong Som Ol says Cambodia will be different.

Mrs. Souvanna is not a real person. She is a composite of two whom it would not be safe to identify. Many others have very similar stories.

Her husband had been executed by Pol Pot, so when the new regime asked the intelligent, 27-year-old woman to join a Phnom Penh ministry, she readily accepted.

"I was sick of politics and Communism after Pol Pot. All I wanted to do was take care of my daughter and simply live like a human being," she told a friend. The government job provided her with a steady food ration and a chance for schooling for her daughter.

Well-educated and fluent in three languages, Mrs. Souvanna found her talents in demand within the fledgling government. She received promotions and better rations, but at the same time was expected to attend more political education classes and to parrot a credo she did not believe. Her ideas were often dismissed by Vietnamese advisors to the ministry who she said treated her like "just another Cambodian face."

One day she was selected for advanced studies in Hanoi and possibly, at a later date, in Moscow.

Again and again she weighed the options.

She knew that by accepting such an offer she would firmly move into a system she opposed. She saw little future for her country as it was run.

If she fled, there would be a difficult life in a Thai refugee camp and a long wait before going to France where she had distant relatives. She would probably never again see her family and friends and Cambodia.

Dollar up; gold slips worldwide

LONDON, April 21 (AP) — The dollar moved higher on most world exchange markets Monday following a week of losses, and the price of gold fell back below \$ 500 an ounce in London.

Trading in both bullion and currencies was relatively thin, and dealers cited an absence of significant news from Iran or Afghanistan.

In Tokyo, where the business day ends before Europe's begins, the dollar closed at 249.85 yen, up from 248.65 yen Friday.

The American currency opened at 249.70 yen and jumped to a high of 251.05 in a mid-morning trading on the strength of concern that Iran would carry out a threat to cut off oil supplies to Japan unless Japanese oil companies accept a \$ 2.50 price boost by Monday. The market closed before Iran announced it would stop the oil.

Japan currently imports more than 10 per cent of its oil from Iran.

The dollar later dipped to the day's low of 249.55 yen about an hour before the market closed under selling pressure. Trading was fairly heavy. The Bank of Japan apparently did not enter the market, dealers said.

The British pound advanced in London to wind up at \$ 2.2320 up from Friday's \$ 2.2265.

Massive dollar-selling by the Italian National Bank depressed the dollar in Italy. European gold prices sank to their lowest in two weeks. Dealers said speculators were staying out of the market and there was no sign of significant investment buying.

Gold closed in Zurich, Europe's biggest market, at \$ 500.25 a troy ounce, down from \$ 515.50 Friday's close. In London the closing price was \$ 492.00 down from \$ 511.00 Friday.

London silver prices fell to \$ 13.75 an ounce from \$ 14.75 Friday.

Closing gold prices (in U.S. dollars per troy ounce):

	Monday	Friday
London	492.00	511.00
Paris	524.04	525.49
Frankfurt	509.03	515.00
Zurich	500.25	515.50

Hong Kong (closed for holiday.) 511.35

Filipinos protest monument to 'oppressor' sailor

MANILA, April 21 (AP) — The dedication of a monument to an obscure Italian seafarer is causing a stir of protest in the central Philippine city where it was erected.

The complaints appearing in Cebu City newspaper columns cite the state of Antonio Pigafetta, Ferdinand Magellan's chronicler, as an example of Cebu's penchant for honoring "the country's oppressors" rather than home-grown heroes, the official Philippine News Agency said Monday.

Maria Pia Fanfani, wife of Italian Senate President Amintore Fanfani, dedicated the statue last week in Cebu City, southeast of Manila. She came to the Philippines at the invitation of Imelda Marcos, wife of President Ferdinand E. Marcos.

"Why should Cebu honor the country's oppressors instead of those Cebuanos who fought in the revolution?" PNA said the columnists are asking.

Insufficiently honored local heroes mentioned are Lapulapu, the Filipino chieftain who killed Magellan after the Portuguese explorer reached Cebu Island in 1521; Humabon, another tribal chieftain; and Sergio Osmeña, who became president-in-exile of the occupied Philippines when wartime President Manuel Quezon died in the United States.

The only one with a monument is Osmeña. PNA said "one school of thought" is that monuments are not erected to aliens "to honor these conquerors or oppressors but simply to commemorate their roles in the history of Cebu and the country."

Pigafetta wrote the historical account of Magellan's last voyage, the first Western expedition to reach the archipelago that he named after Spain's King Philip. He also wrote the first history of the Philippines.

Other Cebu monuments to foreigners are in honor of Spanish navigators and Japanese, Americans, Filipinos and others who died here in World War II.

Good Morning

By Jihad Khazem

The militant students (and I keep worrying at the havoc all the excitement must be wreaking on their studies) holding the Americans at the U.S. embassy in Tehran, never tire of repeating how well they are treating the hostages. They insist so much on the point that one is driven to think that the whole thing is a misunderstanding — that the captives are there out of choice, that they are enjoying themselves hugely, and that all the pressure to get them out amounts to a direct violation of their right to the pursuit of happiness.

The "caring" students put me in mind of an incident long ago in Beirut. A certain U.S. colonel, on his way back to his country from Pakistan, decided to spend two days in Beirut. Nothing unusual in that, except that the country had just entered upon the most serious phase of its crisis, a detail which the colonel seemed to pay little attention to. In any case, he did not get much beyond the airport. The leftists manning the first checkpoint on the way to town could not believe their eyes. Here was a fully fledged U.S. colonel blundering into their hands: a fair morning's bag by any standard.

I remember interviewing the leftist group that held him. The leader told me that he was safe, and that no harm would come to him. He said that he was being so well treated that he was positively happy. After all, he said, we give him chicken to eat every day. All the Americans have to worry about, he said, was to pay his ransom — a quantity of food and medicine to be distributed in the poorer areas of the town.

The Americans paid in due course, and it was time for the colonel to bid farewell to his kind captors. I was still covering the story. I went to the American University where he was to have his medical check-up after his release. As he came in — and he did look quite well cared for — he was admitted to a room, and dinner was brought to him.

We were mulling outside the room when the tray was taken in. And we were shocked to hear a tremendous clatter, accompanied and followed by tremendous oaths. The nurse rushed out in tears. Burly attendants rushed to the room to subdue the colonel who was, everyone thought, having a delayed nervous reaction to his ordeal.

But it wasn't that. Or not exactly. You see the hospital had thought the prisoner was in need of a nourishing meal. And they thought deep and hard on what to give him — and their answer was, unfortunately, chicken. And it was this, after having chicken three times a day in captivity, that drove the gallant colonel up the wall. He came out of the room to explain himself to the gathered journalists. He concluded by solemnly denouncing chicken — especially the Lebanese grilled variety, heavily doused with olive oil, garlic, lemon, vinegar — as a particularly inhuman form of torture. He swore that he will never again, as long as he lived, look at a chicken, much less eat one.

Translated from Ashraf Al Awsat.

English court shies from horse kick case

LONDON, April 21 (AP) — Mark Phillips, husband of Queen Elizabeth's daughter Princess Anne, will not be prosecuted on allegations, that he was cruel to a horse, justice officials declared on Monday.

Britain's chief prosecutor decided that evidence in the case was "wholly insufficient to justify criminal proceedings."

Phillips' reaction was not immediately known, but the woman who brought the complaint against him said of the ruling: "I acted according to my conscience and I would do the same thing again."

The woman, Jean Pyke, claimed she saw Phillips kick his horse *Highwayman* three times when it refused to go into its stall during an equestrian meet last month. Photographs were published in the British press showing Phillips lifting his leg towards the animal.

Phillips a former army captain and Olympic-caliber equestrian, had hotly denied the allegations, calling them "ridiculous."

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